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GARSON IN ALL HER GLORY

Famous film actress becomes lady of the ranch.

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In The Wilds Of Borneo

• SEE PAGE 24 •

More Work In Less Time

BY A CORRESPONDENT

THE art of doing less work, commonly called slacking or scrim-shanking, has been elevated into a science, called ergonomics, which means working efficiently.

Both art and science have the same practical result—you have more time to spare. The difference is that the practice of the first is a disgrace, of the second a virtue, says a writer in 'English Digest.'

The champions of doing less work virtuously are called ergonomists. They exist in every country, and much of their research, applied to industry, has proved invaluable. Useless operations have been cut out, jobs made easier and less tiring for work people.

But, they quite naturally say, efficiency must begin at home, in our ordinary daily lives. And since the housewife is by common consent the hardest-worked member of the community, she ought to be the first to benefit by the science of ergonomics.

So let us take a look at some of their suggestions. Many of them need some initial effort and organisation to put into practice, but after that they pay dividends in time and energy saved.

Badly-planned kitchens are the housewife's bugbear. A few kitchens are past praying for, and offer no possibilities of rearrangement. But almost every kitchen can be made a more efficient and easier place to work in, given a little thought and ingenuity.

The ergonomists, although they are mostly men, know all about washing-up, and they ask housewives—and their husbands—to take a look at the area of washing-up operations and see if it is efficient.

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Ideally, stacking, washing, drying and putting away should all be done without taking more than two or three steps, bending or stretching the arms outside their normal radius.

You might consider how far the crockery cupboard is from the sink.

If it is too far away, try to move it nearer; if that is impossible what about transferring the contents to another cupboard nearer the sink?

No one can tell you exactly how to do your washing up, because every kitchen is different; but the ergonomists are right in pointing out that we can all use our heads to save our legs, and organise our washing-up, and many other jobs, so that they are done in a proper sequence.

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You can also give a thought to the height of the sink. Most of them are unfortunately too low, but if you wash up in a basin you can stand it on something which raises it, and prevent more backache than is necessary.

Many women have got so used to bending over a sink that they have forgotten that there is a remedy, even if it is only a makeshift one. Then, says an American professor who is an expert in this whole business of energy-saving, forget about all that drying.

Glass and cutlery must be dried, but it is more hygienic to rinse cups and plates in hot water (providing you have enough) and then leave them to dry on their own. The professor reckons that one woman, single-handed, should be able to wash up a moderate-sized meal for four people in fifteen minutes. But it generally takes half an hour.

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He has another good idea about the cloths and materials used for cleaning and polishing. Don't keep them in a drawer or cupboard, he says, but in one compact carrier, which can be taken in one journey to any part of the house.

He also thinks, ideally, that there should be one set of sweepers and vacuum upstairs and one downstairs, but agrees that the financial strain involved would be too great.

Any housewife would probably say: "Yes, but I could have

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WEEK-END FUN

"You seem to think I'm nothing but a miserable idiot," shouted the enraged husband.

"Oh no, dear," soothed his wife, "you're cheerful enough."

★ ★ ★

During some particularly tough training, the men in a parachute battalion went to an officer with a complaint. "It's the new cook sir," they explained; "he's trying to make us soft. Every time we have boiled barbed wire for dinner he puts sugar in it."

★ ★ ★

"Really, Herbert," said Mrs. Newlywed, "I'll put up with your untidiness, I'l tolerate the ash on the carpet, I'll stand for the noise you make in the bathroom, I'll endure your irregular hours—but it's going too far when you try to play my pancakes on the gramophone!"

★ ★ ★

At a gathering of bishops a waiter tripped when serving soup, which was split all over one of the divines. The victim jumped up, stuttered, went red, and finally blurted out: "Will someone not in Holy Orders please say something appropriate?"

★ ★ ★

A soldier was boasting about his exploits to his new girl friend. "I was lucky to get away from Dunkirk," he said. "And later, I fought with Monty in the desert."

"Is that so?" replied the girl "What about?"

★ ★ ★

He rushed into the post office. "Have you a telegram for me?" he asked, breathlessly.

After asking his name, the girl behind the counter said "no."

After twenty minutes had passed he rushed in again. "Have you a telegram for me?"

Again the answer was "No."

An hour later he appeared again. This time there was a telegram. He opened it excitedly and shouted: "What a shock! What a shock! My shop is on fire!"

★ ★ ★

"Props" for an amateur theatrical production included a caged snake. One night the snake escaped and wrapped itself around another stage prop—the telephone.

The leading lady walked on to the stage, prepared to answer the ringing 'phone. Just as she was about to pick up the receiver she spotted the snake. Frozen with horror, she just stood there.

In desperation, the stage director sent on the actress who was playing the maid, with instructions to pick up the snake. She went bravely on and snatched up the reptile. But she thought she ought to explain the situation for the benefit of the mystified audience.

"Pardon me miss," she finally gulped, "but I forgot to tidy up this morning."

★ ★ ★

The convivial husband had a friend to stay with him for the week-end. When the guest was being shown to his room he noticed that there were faint crosses on several of the steps. He asked the reason.

Said the host, "These come into operation after midnight. X means that the step creaks."

★ ★ ★

Mother: "Why are you rolling the dustbin around?"

Willie: "To amuse little Betty."

"And where is Betty?"

"In the dustbin."

"Ladies and Gentlemen," shouted the street performer, "in a few moments I will astonish you by eating coal, stones and nails. I will also swallow a sword. Then I will come round with the hat, trusting to get enough for a crust of bread."

"What!" came a voice from the crowd, "Still hungry?"

★ ★ ★

A London bus had just stopped, and the conductor, looking across the road, noticed a man awaiting a bus going suburbwards. He was apparently a musician, as he was holding a harp with one hand. In the other hand, however, he had a new garden spade.

"Oy, George!" bawled the conductor to a newsvendor standing on the pavement, "that chap's backed himself both ways!"

Two crooked boxing managers were discussing a forthcoming fight. "At the end of the second round," said the first "your man will hit mine and he will go down for the count."

"No, no," expostulated the second. "Not in the second round; in the seventh or eighth. We mustn't cheat the public!"

★ ★ ★

An exploration party in the hinterland of Peru reached a point some hundred miles from civilization and were unfortunate enough to reach an area of dense jungle and hostile natives.

During the usual afternoon rest near a swamp, a member of the party noticed another pacing up and down, a worried look on his face. He stopped him and asked what was wrong.

"You know," replied the man, seriously, "I keep thinking today's Wednesday."

'A LONG HARD JOB'

Seibel in The Richmond Times-Dispatch

RELIGION NEEDS NO SALESMAN

By Edeanea Murphi

IF God means anything, it is truth;....And Truth is an axiom;....So is love;...And so is 'Ashoi' or the purity of thoughts, words and deeds. Kindness or mercy is just another expression of love and 'IMAN' or faith or trust is not possible without love... Where there is trust, there is nothing but love;....And where Love prevails, there is ever pervading peace and plenty.... So goes round and round, the merry-go-round of all the constituted religions of the world.

Thus we see that though the names are different, the cult is the same. It is always the truth and truth alone that has been wrapped in different religious garments. What really matters is not the external skin but the internal fruit, which is always lucid and juicy. But alas, the timid mind of the timid man has not yet grasped the significance of this Truth Eternal—this love divine—this 'Ashoi' incarnate—this 'Iman' perfect and this renunciation, mature. Man is yet ages behind to understand and realize this grand galaxy of the unique oneness in all apparent varieties, be it religious or otherwise.

If one realizes that Truth is One, then the relation of one man with the other, one family with the other, one neighbour with the other, one society with the other, one class with the other, one ideology with the other, one nation with the other and one constituted religion with the other will assume quite a different approach and the mirage of self-created and miss-construed gulf will surely evaporate.

Thus what remains is the true religion, which is the undertanding and realizing of truth which is the religion of God.

This is the religion without creed. This is the religion untainted by dogmas, unperturbed by opinions, unoppressed by theories and unclouded by confusion all around. This is the religion supreme and sublime, needs no crutches to stand, wants no arguments to support, requires no house-to-house canvassing, depends not upon mass conversions, seeks not petty justifications, behoves of no propaganda either through press, platform, radio or television and admits of no childish monopolization.

The religion of truth which is the religion of mankind needs no salesmanship.

Hollywood Gossip

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BING CROSBY'S ROLE

BING CROSBY's latest Paramount assignment, "Little Boy Lost" will film on location in France next September. A best-selling novel, "Little Boy Lost" is Marghantia Laski's charming story about a man's search for the son he has never seen.

Crosby will portray a veteran of the U.S. Army, who married a Frenchwoman during the war. He becomes separated from her, later to learn that she has been murdered by the Gestapo, while there's hope his baby still lives.

Crosby's few songs in the picture will be incidental to the plot, if the crooner's singing ever can be considered incidental. Paramount will recruit an all-French cast for the picture, with the producer-director team of William Perlberg and George Seaton at the helm. First, however. Crosby must finish "Road To Bali" with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour.

Plead and cajole as she will, Shelley Winters cannot join Vittorio Gassman in his debut on the American screen in "The Glass Wall," the new independent filmaking outfit comprised of Ivan Tors and Maxwell Shane, who procured the Italian actor, also made a bid for winters' services as his co-star. Her Universal-International bosses refused, though they have loaned her to MGM for "Letter From The President." As of now, the unpredictable Winters intends to leave for Italy with Gassman as soon as he completes "The Glass Wall" in New York.

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Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., scored one of his early successes in "the Gorsican Brothers," and now a sequel will bring either Erroll Flynn, Louis Mayward or Cornel Wilde to the screen in the romantic dual role of severed Siamese Twins. Michael Krake, who recently joined Edward Small Productions as producer, began preparing the sequel as his first picture for the company while Frank Burt was assigned to write a screenplay geared for any of these three actors. It was in 1919 that "The Gorsican Brothers" was first produced and in 1941 that small filmed it as a Fairbanks, Jr., starrer.

Hildegarde Neff still intends to commute between Hollywood and Europe to make pictures, though it looks as if she'll be kept here for some time by a pile-up of 20th Century Fox assignments. No sooner does she complete a romantic role with Gregory Peck in the Ernest Hemingway Story, "Snows of Kilimanjaro" than she goes into an "Other Woman" role in "Night Without Sleep", a suspense yarn with Lindo Darnell and Gary Merrill sharing top billing.

●

The "Will Rita Hayworth return to Europe?" queries around Hollywood were stepped up not long ago by the announcement that her next Columbia picture, "Salome—Dance Of The Seven Veils" would be made in Israel. Director William Dieterle took on the task of scouting the original locale of the Biblican story for a suitable location for the picture which will be based on his own novel, "The Good Tidings," published under the pen-name of William Sydney.

As Hayworth and Glenn Ford were at work before cameras set up in a Beverly Hills mansion for the final scenes of "Affair in Trinidad," Columbia headman Harry Cohn saw to it that little time passed before a second Hayworth starrer was on its way to the world's screens.

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Mario Lanza's contact with MGM bars him from television, nevertheless, Hollywood's busiest tenor is looking over TV formats with a view toward breaking into that medium. Several networks have sought him out but so far the half-hour musical shows he wants has failed to materialize. When and if it does, Lanza plans to approach the studio for television rights when the time comes for contract renewal next year. He has two MGM pictures to complete before his September take-

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Lakshmanan Affair Dominates Delhi

ENQUIRY PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE

'AFFAIRE de Lakshmanan et de Krishna Menon dominated the week in New Delhi.

In between Vinoba Bhave's Bhoomi Dan plan was thrown in.

The case of the Broadcasting Chief, Mr. N. A. S. Lakshmanan has assumed undue importance. Press reports have created an impression that his suspension, followed by a departmental inquiry by an ex-chief justice, Sir Clifford Aggarwala, has divided the services into two warring camps, each demanding unconditional surrender from the other. Top-ranking servicemen should be credited with greater decorum. Sir Raghavan Pillai is the head of the services and chairman of the Selection Board. Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar is a seasoned serviceman and as the secretary of the Home Ministry, he has been responsible for discipline amongst the services. The secretary of the Information Ministry, Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri started his career in the judiciary. Such top-rankers could not be accused of taking sides or fighting each other. All of them know what the stakes are. It is not the question of Mr. Lakshmanan but of the purity of administration which is at stake.

There may be some difference in the manner of approach or procedure. One view here is that Mr. Lakshmanan should have been permitted to go on leave to face an enquiry rather than to face it under suspension. No one has, however, questioned the appropriateness of the enquiry. In the interest of Mr. Lakshmanan such an enquiry was an absolute necessity. His name has to be cleared up. Ten years ago Mr Lakshmanan had another similar enquiry, conducted by the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Communications, Mr. M. P. Sen-Gupta, who had exonerated him of all charges. It is immaterial that the then minister, Sir Andrew Clow did not agree with the findings of Mr. Sen-Gupta. The fact remains that the enquiry did good to Mr. Lakshmanan, who was subsequently promoted to his present post of the Director-General, All-India Radio. An enquiry is the only recognised method of clearing a man's reputation. An enquiry, carries with it certain well recognised principles, namely that all men are equal before law, that justice must not only be done, but must appear to have been done, that no man is guilty, unless he is proved otherwise and that ignorance of fact can be excused but not the ignorance of law, which cannot be excused.

In context of these principles, opinions are divided here as to whether the Information Ministry acted correctly in suspending Mr. Lakshmanan without reference to the Home Ministry or the Cabinet Secretariat. Ends of justice would not have suffered, if such reference was made on Mr. Lakshmanan instead of being suspended, was sent on leave to face the enquiry.

Mysore Case

There are two other points under discussion. Firstly, it is suggested that Mr. R. S. Rao ICS, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Information should not have been appointed to officiate for Mr. Lakshmanan as the Director-General and that Sir Clifford Aggarwala, also from the Ministry of Information, should not have been appointed to hold the enquiry. The protagonists of these views do not dispute the correctness of the procedure, but take their stand on the issue that "justice must appear to have been done." In the earlier case against Mr. Lakshmanan, it was an official of the Finance Ministry who was appointed to hold the enquiry. The issue is not whether the person holding the enquiry is an ex-chief justice. The issue is whether he enjoys the confidence of the accused person.

The whole controversy in the well known Mysore case, in which the Centre had to issue a directive was based on similar grounds.

Procedure

The procedure for the enquiry is laid down in the Fundamental Rule 51, which runs as under:—

"No order of dismissal, removal or reduction shall be passed on a member of a service unless he has been informed in writing of the grounds on which it is proposed to take action and has been afforded adequate opportunity of defending himself. The grounds on which it is proposed to take action shall be reduced to the form of a definite charge or charges which shall be communicated to the person charged together with a statement of the allegations on which each charge is based and of any other circumstances which, it is proposed to take into consideration in passing orders on the case. He shall be required, with a reasonable time, to put in a written statement of his defence and to state whether he desires to be heard in person. If he so desires or if the authority concerned so direct an oral enquiry shall be held. At that enquiry oral evidence shall be heard as to such of the allegations as are not admitted, and the person charged shall be entitled to cross examine the witnesses, to give evidence in person and to have such witnesses called as he may wish, provided the officer conducting the enquiry may, for special and sufficient reason to be recorded in writing, refuse to call a witness. The proceedings shall contain a sufficient record of the evidence and a statement of the findings and the grounds thereof."

The Rules also lay down that the findings shall be referred to the Union Public Service Commission for its considered judgment. The administration ministry may confirm the findings, if they were endorsed by the Union Public Service Commission. In the case of any difference of opinion, the ministry concerned shall seek the guidance of the Home Ministry.

The whole procedure quoted above shows that utmost care has been taken to see that justice must appear to have been done.

Patil And Bhave

Mr. R. K. Patil has never been accused of mincing his words. In clear and unequivocal but respectful language, he has attacked Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoomi Dan Yagna movement This is what Mr. Patil said:—

"Acharya Vinobaji's approach to the land problem today is

(Continued on page 11, col. 5)

UDAY SHANKAR BACK IN INDIA

Uday Shankar and his party of dancers and musicians returned to Bombay after four months tour of America and Europe. After recitals in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, Uday Shankar proposes to tour the Continent again.

MEASURE TO STEP UP FARM OUTPUT

Process Of Consolidation Of Holdings

ONE of the main causes for the low productivity of agriculture in India is the fragmentation of land. Owing to the pressure of population on land and the customary laws of inheritance, land is divided and sub-divided into fragments which are so small that they prevent an economic use of land. These fragments are not only small in size but are normally scattered in different directions

The cultivator has, therefore, to take his bullocks and implements from one plot to another and this involves a great deal of waste of time and labour. As the holdings are scattered, a careful watch over the crops also becomes difficult. Quarrels with neighbours over boundaries arise frequently, which lead to ill-feeling and litigation. The holdings, more often than not, are so small that it is difficult to carry on large improvements, either in the shape of digging a well or making contour bunds, etc. Very often, the plots, because of their smallness, are neglected and allowed to lie uncultivated.

Scattered Holdings

This evil of fragmentation has steadily increased with the pressure of population on land. The productivity of agriculture has therefore been declining. It is not uncommon for a cultivator to have seven or more little plots, scattered in different directions. It is, therefore, necessary as a first step to improve agriculture, to bring the scattered holdings together and into compact blocks. Efforts were made in the past through co-operative societies to bring about this reform on a voluntary basis, but they proved fruitless.

In 1947, the Government of Bombay enacted a legislation called the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, with a view to starting the process of consolidation of holdings.

Standard Areas

The first part of the law specifically deals with the prevention of further fragmentation of land. Standard area for each type of land in different local areas has been fixed. A standard area can broadly be defined as the area that can be cultivated profitably. No exact tests have been prescribed, but the main features are: (1) the cultivator who goes to his 'standard area' field should be employed fully on the field for a normal day. The area should not be so small that the farmer will do it in a portion of the day and will then have to move out to the next field and thus waste time and energy; (ii) the yield from the standard area should be sufficient to cover cost of cultivation and assessment plus reasonable profit. The generally recognised types of land in this context are dry-crop, rice and garden lands. On account of difference in quality of soil, climate, standard of husbandry and other factors, the standard areas vary from District to District. In short, the principle in fixing the standard areas is to determine in each locality the minimum area below which it would definitely be unprofitable to cultivate the land.

Procedure

The procedure for determining the standard area, which is not the same as an economic holding, is as follows: In consultation with the District Advisory Committee of each District, the Government specifies the local areas and provisionally fixes the standard areas for each class of land for the local areas. The provisional standard areas are then published in the Bombay Government Gazette and also at the Taluka Kacheri and at Chawdi, or other promient place in the village concerned, in the regional language, inviting objections during a period of three months from the publication. If any objections are received, they are considered by the Government and final standard areas are fixed and published in the same manner as the provisional standard areas. Uptil now, such standard areas have been fixed for all the areas in the pre-merger State of Bombay and the work of entering fragments in the Record of Rights is in progress. The range of the standard rate applicable to various types of land is as follows:

DRY CROP: One to four acres; RICE: One Guntha to one acre; GARDEN: Five Gunthas to one acre and VARKAS: Two acres to six acres.

Fragments

After the standard area is thus determined and notified, all plots of land in that area which are of smaller area than the standard one, are declared as 'fragments'. Certain restrictions are put on the sale and lease of these fragments, so that future transfers should tend towards their consolidation. For this purpose, the existing fragments are first entered in the Record of Rights and a notice thereof is given to the fragment-holders.

As a result of this action, no person can transfer or lease a fragment, unless thereby it becomes merged in a contiguous Survey Number or a sub-division of a Survey Number.

Merger

In this process, nobody is deprived of his land, however small it may be. As long as a fragment-holder cultivates it himself, he is free to do so. His heirs will also inherit it. But, if at any time he wants to sell it or lease it, what the Act provides is that the fragment must be sold or leased in such a way that it becomes merged in the adjacent field.

In case the contiguous holder is unwiling to take it or purposely makes a low bid, the Government can come to the rescue of

(Continued on Page 16 col.)

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

Your Fortune Day By Day

BY PHYRUZ N. CANTEENWALA

THE following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from April 27 to May 3.

ARIES

April 14—May 14

The grand trinity of Venus, Jupiter and Sun at the ascendant is a rare promise of harmonious associations, conjugal happiness and financial luck. You should excel in mental pursuits while your ruling planet Mars trines Uranus. If unmarried, the transit of Venus is extremely favourable for courtship and association with the opposite sex. Add a little cheer while you receive a very bright news this week.

TAURUS

May 15—June 14

If in enterprising spirits, an optimistic approach to any matter is the need of the hour when Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Sun and Mercury are in harmony with Uranus that influences your finances. Gird up your loins to exploit the beneficial period fully. However, keep away from any speculative business till Saturn and Neptune are afflicting your fifth house.

GEMINI

June 15—July 16

Try your hand in any game of chance earlier in the week. The beneficent triad of Venus, Jupiter and Sun should be a spur to your activities. Your success chiefly depends on your co-operation. The latter part of the week is very auspicious for prompt fulfilment of any unfinished task through happy contacts.

CANCER

July 17—August 16

The grand combination of Jupiter, Venus and Sun at the Zenith of your Solar chart is a great assurance of ample rewards, which you eagerly await, in your occupation. Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities. This is the ripe moment to forge ahead. Despite Saturn's malfeasance you should feel confident of your achievements. Reputation and prestige stand high.

LEO

August 17—September 16

An ideal situation arises this week for an unexpected visit or a trip that brings you mental peace and help. Your association with different people will pay you in the near future. Despite Saturn's malefic influence in your second house of money you should be able to achieve your end by being co-operative. The period is good for social and personal contacts.

VIRGO

September 17—October 17

Extract the best value out of the fortunate circumstances in the spheres of finance and occupation. Matters pertaining to home and realty should speed up successfully. A very pleasant week for social activities. Partnership affairs much favoured. Coming weeks are lucky. Look ahead.

LIBRA

October 18—November 16

A very fortunate week from every angle. Venus kisses the hand of Jupiter that electrifies your latent emotions. Due to the grand reception of the three benefic planets Venus, Jupiter and Sun, you may enjoy the best of luck this week through mutual contacts. Place great confidence in self while moving in any sphere. Lucky for love, marriage and conjugal happiness.

SCORPIO

November 17—December 15

This is a very harmonious and lucky week from domestic, financial and occupational viewpoints. Scopes for business and general advancement widen indefinitely, due to the favourable occupation of Venus, Jupiter and Sun in your solar sixth house. Much benefit should accrue from partnership affairs. Health improves gradually from this week. Following weeks are excellent for finance and vocation. Push ahead.

SAGITTARIUS

December 16—January 13

Under the exhilarating transits of Venus, Jupiter and

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Navamsa, Soul Of Prediction

Navamsa, or the ninth division of the sidereal (Nirayana) longitudes of the zodiacal signs and planetary positions, is the key to the Indian system of astrology.

The zodiacal belt consists of 360 degrees, or 12 signs of 30 degrees each. Every sign of 30 degrees is divided into nine equal parts for Navamsa of 3 degrees 20 minutes. For instance, in the whole constellation of Aries, the first part between 0 degree and 3 degrees 20 minutes is Aries; the second part between 3 degrees 20 minutes and 6 degrees 40 minutes Taurus; the third part between 6 degrees 40 minutes and 10 degrees, Gemini; the fourth part between 10 degrees and 13 degrees 20 minutes, Cancer the fifth part between 13 degrees 20 minutes and 16 degrees 40 minutes, Leo; the sixth part between 16 degrees 40 minutes and 20 degrees Virgo; the seventh part between 20 degrees and 23 degrees 20 minutes, Libra; the eighth part between 23 degrees 20 minutes and 26 degrees 40 minutes, Scorpio; and the ninth part between 26 degrees 40 minutes and 30 degrees Sagittarius.

In every constellation the begining and end of Navamsa are identified with different signs that follow in serial order of the dividing number of the sign. Therefore, the constellation of Aries begins with the first Navamsa of Aries and ends with the ninth Navamsa of Sagittarius. The constellation of Taurus begins with the first Navamsa of Capricorn and ends with the ninth Navamsa of Virgo. The constellation of Gemini begins with the first Navamsa of Libra and ends with the ninth Navamsa of Gemini The constellation of Cancer begins with the first Navamsa of Cancer and ends with the ninth Navamsa of pisces. At the constellation of Cancer one-third (120 degrees) of the whole zodiacal circle of 360 degrees is completed. Again, the first Navamsa of Aries starts from the constellation of Leo and ends with the last Navamsa of Pieces in the constellation of Scorpio, after completing the four constellations from Leo to Scorpio. At the constellation of Scorpio, two-thirds (240 degrees) of the major circle is completed. And finally, starting from the first Navamsa of Aries in the constellation of Sagittarius, the whole zodiacal circle is completed with the last Navamsa of Pisces in the constellation of Pisces.

By remembering the initial Navamsa part of each sign, one can easily find the ninth division of a sign or planet on the tips of his fingers.

The Navamsa kundli is constructed from the Janma Lagna Kundli. The risine sign of this kundli is found from Navamsa of the rising degree of the Janma Lagna Kundli. The other signs, irrespective of their degrees or Navamsa, are placed in the Kundli in anti-clockwise direction. The planets are posited in their respective houses indicated by their Navamsa signs. The scientific Navamsa Kundli is based on the Navamsas of exact locations of signs and planets in the Janma Lagna Kundli.

The gamut of Indian astrological science is pivoted on Navamsa. Despite the actual position of a planet in the Janma Lagna Kundli, its true strength is distinguished by the ninth division of its sidereal (Nirayana) position. For example, Saturn, the planet of material wealth and power, if placed in the sign Capricorn on 12 degrees at the Zenith (tenth house) of a Janma Lagna Kundli, is considered to influence one's rise in career during his lifetime, but its position in the Navamsa Kundli falls in the sign Aries, where it is very detrimental. Therefore, this Navamsa location of Saturn denotes an up-and-down life in matters of occupation prestige, and general attainments, depending upon its aspects with other planets. Moreover, the actual effects of the planets and Moon's Nodes (Rahu and Ketu governing different periods in the Dashas are known through the Navamsa Kundi.

PATTER: By Asude

EXCUSE MY FACE

I HAVE not the slightest desire to force my face on you but why must I be taken to be a native of Madras?

I have no misgivings about this face. I have consolation in the thought that it is just one of those phenomena over which I had no control. It just happened—and I was not consulted about it, was I? Well then?

Nor have I any notion of entering a Beauty Contest. I have given that undertaking to the family. All I want is that you leave my face alone. But why must I be taken to be a native of Madras?

There is a girl in Calcutta who would shut her eyes the moment she hears that I am in the offing. She need not even see me. Just the news that I am near—and she clamps her eyelids down and keeps them down till the "All Clear" is sounded. A girl of five, and—a grand-daughter. My granddaughter—if you believe me.

I can understand that. But I am dashed if I can tell you why they must take me as a denizen of Rajahmundry or Triplicane.

It happened, as most of things do, at Calcutta, last trip I paid to that town during Easter. It happened to coincide with the Bengalee New Year celebrations. But of that later.

I had just boarded a State bus. The "Sate buses" of Calcutta are excellent. Within a few minutes of my entry, a gentleman started talking to me. That did not matter but presently he said something which was obviously a question. But I could not answer it. I could not answer it because I did not know the language.

All I could tell was that it must be something from the South. The word-ends made that clear. As you know, the distinctive sign of a word in Tamil or Telugu is that it must end with the suffix "um". "Rasam", "Payasam," "Sambaram," "Tea-um", "Coffee-um", "Biscuit-um"—like that. Just add "um" to a w c and it is perfect Tamil.

This man's chat had a lot of "um-ums" in it, and so I knew that he was a gentleman from the musical South. But I was not. And so I left the bus. I did not wish to seem discourteous.

I forgot all about it in the hectic rounds I was going through but the thing recurred within a couple of days. One morning, I stepped into a eating-house for breakfast. Breakfast was brought in all right, but I had to take the waiter's word for it—that it was breakfast. For, myself I could not tell a single item on the tray.

I seemed to have met the stuff in the past somewhere but I was positive that I had never eaten any of it. I got the manager, and asked for some light on the food. His lips stretched from ear to ear in what was apparently a smile of pride—and he said: "Ha-ha, Sir, ours is not like other restaurants. ha-ha! We know what you gentlemen from Madras like for breakfast! Ha-ha-ha!"

I should have been warned but I was hungry. So I started doing what I had successfully avoided at Madras. I began to eat. And within two minutes, I shot out of that restaurant, my tongue a sheet of flame. Let me tell you, the only fire-extinguisher for Madras breakfasts is curd. Dip the tongue in a pot of curd and keep it dipped for 36 hours. You will be able to speak normally after that.

I said, the State buses at Calcutta are excellent. So are the trams. The Calcutta trams are certainly the best in India—as good as any they make elsewhere—if not better. The only snag about them is that there are too many "Ladies' seats." I do not mean seats marked with "Ladies" I mean seats which are seated with ladies. Filled with ladies I mean. Of all shapes, and sizes—not to mention dimensions.

There were, of course, the usual quota of chairs marked "Ladies". But the rest of the seats were not "Gentlemen" but seemed to be of plural gender. They became "Gentlemen" or "Ladies" according to the sitter's sex. The ladies—God bless 'em—had six of their own quota and could draw on half-a-dozen of the others as they pleased.

It would not have mattered at all if they had more trams than they have. But the crush at certain hours is terrific and the usual mode of travel during those hours is by hanging on to someone's shirt-tail—on the foot-board. That is, with another hanging on to yours.

My usual method on such occasions is, as I have elaborated in these columns, to increase the age. They still seem to have a sort of pity for age, and when seats are scarce, all you have to do is to become older than you are. "But how can one become older than one is?" Nothing simpler. You just take off a tooth or two.

Oh yes, you must have the sort of teeth which permit taking off. False teeth. Of course. You can't have everything, can you? You boggle at old age being thrust on you without seeing what plums it brings you—if you know how to pluck them. You do not know the potentialities of a number of ersatz dentures.

I have grown from 50 to 80 in the course of a single journey by tram—according to the progressive pressure on available space. The thing to do is to remove the teeth gradually as seats become scarcer and scarcer.

But it was no good at Calcutta. For I saw quite a number of men who will never see 80 again hanging on to the waistbands of perfect strangers on the foot-boards—for miles. The only thing to do was to become a lady. You will, of course, take it as just another whopper of mine, but—believe it or not—I became a "lady."

No. I did not put on a sari and the rest of the trimmings which make a "lady". I kept the trousers on and sat on a "ladies' seat."

The conductor came and told me that he did not mind my sitting on a lady's seat at the moment but as all the other ladies' seats but that one were already filled up with ladies, I would have to vacate the seat as soon as another lady stepped into the tram. I asked him why must I?

He said that the seat was marked "Ladies" and that was a reason good enough for his demand. I told him that there was no sense in what he was saying. If a seat was marked "Ladies," why could I not occupy it like the other ladies? "But you are not a lady, Sir?" he spluttered. "How do you know?" was my reply.

Other passengers were brought into the debate. They all took the conductor's side. Everybody seemed to have the impression that I was not a lady. And all because of the trousers—as if that was any guide. One man shouted: "Sir, it is obvious that you are no gentleman!" I remarked that that was exactly what I had been trying to impress upon the conductor.

Another man pointed at my cheeks and said that they had bristles on them. I assured him that there was a lady in my own home-town who also shaved only twice a week. In fact, she had earned the sobriquiet of "Gilette's Despair" from the lads of the village.

I don't know how long it would have gone on but just at this stage, a person boarded the tram. Presumably she was a female of the species from the sort of fal-als she had on. I looked at her and began to think. For whilst she was not of the type which goes in for Beauty Contests, it was quite apparent to me that she would have taken the Oscar at any marathon where muscles made the standard for the judges.

A woman who believed in direct methods. I could see that. So I left that tram, and got into another.

HOLLYWOOD STAR TAKES TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Greer Garson, the unforgettable 'Redhead of the screen', whose green eyes and vibrant voice carried a message of faith and ultimate peace to the 'Blitzed' and shattered humanity in the role of Mrs. Miniver has left the glamour and gaiety of Hollywood to lead a family life in the wild mountain areas of New Mexico. Below is the story, how

Greer Garson Becomes Lady Of Ranch

BY

Henry Gris

AMONG the movie stars whose life has taken an unexpected and fascinating course, Greer Garson now stands out as the one who outdid them all. For her story has suddenly grown unfathomable, at least to the millions of her fans. All you need is to imagine Mrs. Miniver, or Madame Curie, or Mrs. Parkington, three great ladies if there ever was one, transplanted to the wild setting of a lonely mountain plateau crying for shade under a blistering sun and known as New Mexico, land of enchantment, not on a visit but for good. Not tripping carefully across the parched land gathering her petticoats but striding along in bluejeans.

The name of the lady's new manor is Forked Lightning Ranch and the object of her great pride are eight Scottish Shorthorn cows.

The late Max Reinhardt on one of his visits to Hollywood stopped over at nearby town of Danta Fe and expressed the desire, if ever he would retire, to spend the evening of his life in this soulful wilderness. Of course, he would also keep his splendid Salzburg Estate, just in case. Other artists have expressed similar wishes and some of them have indeed built picturesque homes in the old Spanish town at the end of Missionaries' Trail and have turned it into a Montparnasse, of Greenwich village of the American Prairie. But none of them has gone beyond an Adobe House conveniently located within easy reach of the Yanta Fe Station and airport, two avenues of escape to Park Avenue, the Sherry-Netherlands and, lest we forget, Carnegie Hall. Not one of them belongs to the Hollywood crowd. They're either painters, or musicians, or both; and nobody in their midst has ever heard of one marrying into a San Miguel Ranchi.

Whole World Apart

Greer Garson, the unforgettable redhead of the screen, whose green wise eyes and vibrant voice have carried a message of faith and ultimate peace to a tortured world of the 1940's has done just that. Yet, to millions she has long become an institution. You can well visualize a Betty Grable as owner of a horse breeding farm in San Fernando valley outside Hollywood, on horseback, a cowboy hat sitting jauntly on her blond head. It's all right. Good luck to her and Harry James. You can see Ginger Rogers at her lodge on the bank of Oregon's rogue river. Even Irene Dunne was Mistress of Ohaj Valley Inn. Forked Lightning Ranch is a whole world apart from all that, and to this ranch Greer Garson came as the new mistress like in a movie or a Charlotte Bronte novel.

•

One would give a lot to have been able to witness the scene—A movie star, at the height of her career, one of the top names of the world screen, Lady of a Belair Manor and of a Monterey cottage by the Pacific, a polished product of mid-twentieth century civilization which stands for concrete-and-glass cities, the streamlined subway, the kidney-shaped swimming pool and Picasso, declaring "I am the new Mrs. Fogelson. We'll all be friends pretty soon, I'm sure".

The scene is laid by the bank of the muddy Pecos River in New Mexico, as far from the great cities as the Amazon.

This summer, the Fogelsons will be celebrating their third wedding anniversary. All has gone well except the Colonel's health. It is said he is suffering from asthma. His heart has his doctors worried.

But Buddy Fogelson who had built an empire from Texas oil and New Mexico ranching can't easily slow down after a life that has stood for action with a capital A, eighteen hour workdays and no holidays, and business with a capital B. Garson had found in him something none of her Hollywood entourage could offer, namely stability and honesty.

Fascinating

To one who lives in the never-never land of Hollywood, reality is a strangely intangible and fascinating thing. That man from Texas was it, yet he didn't look like the Texan one imagines. He was short rather than tall and lanky, well-mannered and worldly, and even though he was sincere, and frank, he didn't blush or lose himself in a crown.

Was this all? This writer met her for the first time as she was appearing with Clark Gable, in "adventure" in 1946. I thought she was lonely. I made a similar mental note, when I met her the next time. She was making "Desire Me" then.

In those immediate post-war years, she wasn't doing badly, but she wasn't doing as well as she should have. It seemed as though she was unable to match her own earlier performances. If anyone thought this way, it was Garson herself.

She was still doing so much better than most of the so-called Hollywood 'Greats' but she always demanded much more of herself than of any of her co-actors. As I watched her I knew, she was beginning to doubt herself. From this point on, she could either regain confidence or plunge deeper into doubt: what with "Desire Me" proving a financial flop, it could not be the former. And then, with a person as conscientious in her work, as meticulous in her self-analysis as Garson, one could anticipate the day—or night—when uncontrollable primitive fear would make its first stab.

Is she beginning to slip? Is middle age creeping up on her unbeknown, prematurely mocking a still young and healthy and strong woman. Ah, half a kingdom for a strong dependable shoulder to lean against, to weather whatever storms may be coming. And the wisdom of an older man at her side: Richard Ney had been a playmate in a wonderful game that had to come to an early and unavoidable end. He had been such a very young husband. It so happened that Buddy Fogelson came along at exactly this time and he proved faithful, devoted and most likeable.

But if one thought—and many did in July 1949—this was a Marriage De Convenance, subsequent events proved that the Fogelsons are more to each other than "wonderful companions." Gerson smiling but guardedly says about themselves.

It Was Different

Possibly the first time Hollywood realized this was not another of those movie-town marriages, was when Buddy Fogelson was taken to a Hollywood hospital and operated. Garson moved to the hospital, stayed there throughout the many weeks of her husband's slow convalescence and actually nursed him back to health. But it was not this so much as her foresaking Hollywood for a new way of life, on her husband's vast new Mexico ranch, that made the movie colony wonder if this wan't another of those cases of old-fashioned marital devotion. The question remained, would she grow tired of it and return to Hollywood civilization? As time wore on and she showed no signs of tiring, the question was changed to, what on earth is keeping her so attached to the place?

Amateur sleuths who happened to these parts brought back the intelligence that the Fogelsons lead a quiet existence while on the ranch, but occasionally gave parties and at least one whopper of a party once a year, as every self-respecting rancher would, inviting neighbours, and friends from many hundred miles away. Then, every so often they would go down to Dallas, together, for four or five days of city life.

There, their social activities would generally be confined entertaining small parties of personal friends at their apartment at the Cipongo Club. Like the colonel, they would be oil men, who had done business with him for years. The Fogelsons would never take in any of the city's more extensive social events, such as the traditional and socially important debutante ball, the opening of the opera seasons and so forth, even though they are considered members of local high society. Instead they would attend a ball game, Buddy Fogelson being of the Dallas Eagles' most fervent fans. And in day-time, as the Colonel attends to some oil business, she may drop by Neiman-Marcus for a few hours of shopping. Sales girls at the oil millionaires' department store would be very much aware of Mrs. Fogelson's presence.

Dallas Legend

She had become a Dallas legend, the Lady known to spend a neat little sum while being discriminate in her choice, and charming with the store help. Thus having spent a pleasant morning pleasant for all concerned, she may rush to the Dallas athletic club where the Fogelsons maintain a private suite for a luncheon engagement.

It is from here that Buddy Fogelson conducts most of his oil transactions, while his actual business headquarters are at the town of Midland, the oil Eldorado of Texas where he has considerable oil holding.

It was from an oilfield near Midland that Walter Punkett, the Hollywood couturier, brought back this description of an encounter with Garson. He had flown to Texas with sketches of a screen wardrobe which, a Garson tradition has it, must be approved by her before the dresses are ordered. The driver of the car meeting him at the airport told him that Mr.

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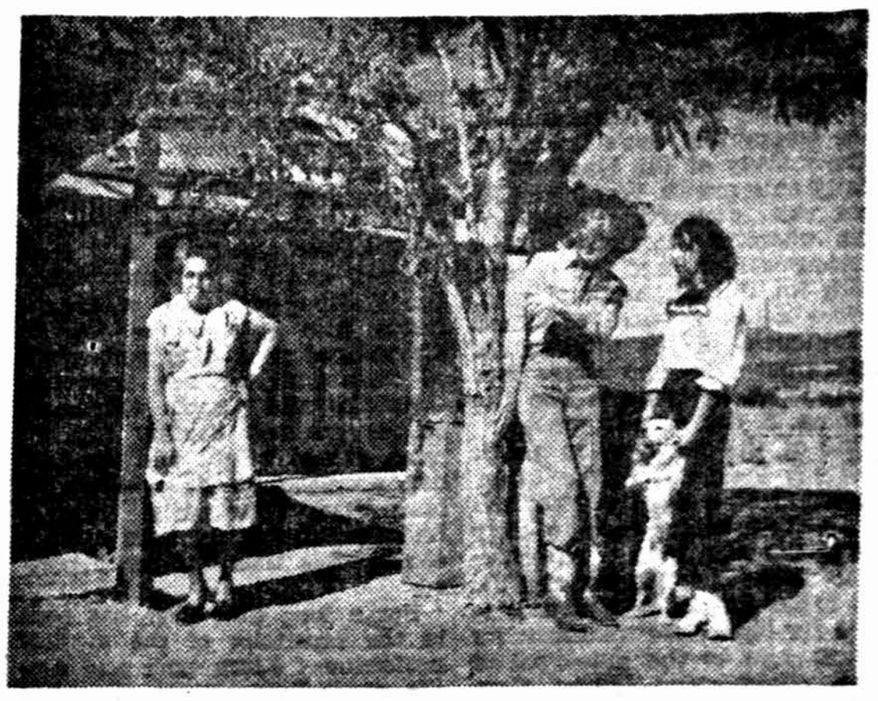
VISITING NEIGHBOURS



Visiting a neighbour at Rowe Mrs. Artiz and her mother are Spanish. Their house has a Sportless and charming inside.

GARSON WITH BUDDY

Greer Garson with husband Col. E. E. (Buddy) Fogelson during one of their rare visits to New York are photographed at the famous Stork Club.

AT THE SIDING

At the ranch's own siding for loading and unloading cattle.

Last Look Round

"IGNORANCE IS BLISS" is a hackneyed old saying. But to be ignorant of one's ignorance is the malady of the ignorant.

Early this month World Health Week was observed throughout India wherever there was some consciousness of need of good health for the well-being of men. Various activities were organised in fulfilment of the programmes chalked out. But one knows that the problem in India is like the cleaning of the Augean stables.

One of the problems in public health is Venereal Disease. During World War Two, most of the big Calcutta dailies used to carry every now and then advertisements about the dangers of V.D., and urged the affected persons to go in for immediate treatment for radical cure to the municipal or other clinics. The Bhore Committee in 1946 quoted the findings of Sir John Megaw, the Director-General of Indian Medical Services, in 1933, that there were probably 5.5 million cases of syphilis and 7.6 million cases of gonorrhoea. There were no accurate figures available, but these were the nearest they could get at. **"Bengal and Madras easily head the list."** The data suggests, says the Committee, that something like 5½ million people in India actually show signs of syphilis, so that if account be taken of those who have had the disease and have lost all obvious signs, it would probably be well within the mark to assume that 10 to 15 per cent of the inhabitants suffer from syphilis sometime or other during their life-time.

Later reports especially from Bengal and Madras speak of the alarming increase in the incidence of V.D. in those provinces. The moving army populations of various countries may have also contributed their share to the already existing high rate of incidence there, as elsewhere in the country.

The book on V. D. by Dr. M. H. Zubairy is more or less a supplement to the anti-V.D. film **"Ignorance is not bliss"** on the horrors of the dread disease and the right way to go about in search of sure and radical cure. Quacks have done more harm probably to victims of V.D. than to sufferers from any other disease, not merely in India but throughout the world. One of the main reasons is that a victim of V.D. is ashamed of his disease and rarely goes to a reputed or qualified doctor or clinic before he tries other methods, as he believes his secret suffering is not divulged.

Upton Sinclair's novel "Silvia's Marriage" depicts how unconsciously a parent may be the cause of blind offspring—all due to V.D. NOT RADICALLY CURED.

Modern methods of treatment in government or municipal clinics can eradicate this social pest and make the victim a healthy individual of society again. The author lists prostitution as one of the main causes of spread of the disease. And he holds that alcohol and gambling are big factors which indirectly contribute to situations which help it. It is the duty of those who get infected, firstly to get themselves radically cured and secondly to save the innocent from infection. It is also the duty of social workers in the field to spread sufficient knowledge to make the victim aware of the consequences to himself, to the progeny and to others.

Zubairy, the author, travelled from Calcutta right upto London through the Middle East and Mediterranean countries and made a thorough study of the problems of V.D. over a number of years, and the suggestions he makes about control of V.D. are consequently most modern.

"Ignorance is NOT bliss"—at least in the case of V.D.

Spleen And Cancer

A MUCH maligned organ in the human body is the spleen. Anger, hatred, envy and jealousy are considered to have, according to popular belief, their abode in this region. "Venting one's spleen" is a common expression.

Last fortnight, however, an American doctor George F. Watson of the Kitchner Clinic, Ontario, reported to the American Association for Cancer Research, a new treatment for cancer. To make this medicine, calves' spleens are minced and the extract from squeezing this mince is mixed with water; the liquid is then injected under a patient's skin. Dr. Watson said that in experiments with animals the cancer disappeared in a high percentage of cases with the new medicine.

He also said "people with early cancer resumed healthy appearance, gained weight and the cancers decreased or disappeared. In most cases these early cancers had not reappeared even after a considerable time," it was reported.

For a long time liver has been in the repertoire of the medical profession. Liver, pure and simple, crude liver extract, the highly concentrated product B-12 have been used with great success in many human ailments. Now, it seems, spleen is having its turn.

The spleen is not an organ of secretion like the liver. It is considered to be a blood-modifying or blood-forming organ. First it was considered to be more or less the cemetery of red blood corpuscles, as there were traces of iron found in the organ. Later it was considered that spleen was manufacturing leucocytes or white blood corpuscles. It has been, however, recently recognised that the spleen helps to make red blood corpuscles. It fact it is considered that the iron in the diet is injested by the spleen and helps to build up the red blood corpuscles in the body.

Several years ago some Italian doctors tried an experiment. Cases of anaemia were rampant in the south of Italy and on the island of Sicily. Patients of anaemia are supposed to be in need of red blood corpuscles in a large amount. Iron therapy had its vogue then. So far as is known iron is absorbed into the human body through the spleen. The capacity of the spleen to injest iron and turn it into red blood corpuscles is limited. But the spleen is an organ which gets enlarged in some diseases. This happens particularly in malaria. The Italian doctors induced artificial malaria in such patients from laboratory mosquitoes. There was enlargement of the spleen. Then the intake of iron could be increased to some and probably an adequate extent. This succeeded, it was reported, in overcoming anaemia. Then the malaria was fought as a separate ailment. How far and to what extent this experiment got recognition or got into medical practice is not known, because today the medical profession has other more successful weapons to fight anaemia. But the Italian doctors' experiment has all the backing of rationale behind it.

Today spleen is favoured according to the latest news from Ontario as being an aid in the fight against cancer. Probably extract from spleens—and young spleens at that — enhances the capacity of the organ to utilise the iron from diet and medicine to build up more red blood corpuscles which may increase the capacity of the human system to fight the rapacities of cancer. The experiment is a welcome innovation and will be watched with interest both by the layman and the medical profession the world over.

Is It Hereditary?

GENETICISTS have joined the investigation of the origin of cancer. Mainly their efforts are directed to the field of finding out whether cancer is hereditary. Dr. Myron Gordon, a genial geneticist at New York's American Museum of Natural History, according to a writer in "Collier's", has been specialising in hereditary patterns of tropical fish, for the last 25 years. Crossbreeding of Mexican platyfish and common swordtails produces hybrid offspring, which develop tumours identified as black or melanotic cancer. Swordtails carry dominant modifying genes which interact in such a way with the black-spot—carrying genes of the platyfish that the black cells of the

(Continued on Page 16.)

The Welfare Scene

ON Thursday last in Bombay twelve persons took ill after consuming stale sweetmeats and were admitted in a local hospital for suspected food—poisoning.

Only a fortnight back I had indicated that the average Bombayite is living in extreme health hazard owing to a poor standard of food hygiene and lack of enforcement of Municipal health rules in vegetable markets, eating houses and establishments for manufacture of edible goods.

It is an irony of fate that most of indigenous restaurants and eating places in the city are known as "Arogya Bhavan" or "Health Home". Recently, I visited some of these places and would like to mention some of the "healthy" processes and practices in Bombay's eating establishments which are potential large-scale contaminating joints.

One of the commonest things I found was the manufacture of "Bhajiyas" in thick dark coloured oil which reminded one of its glorious antiquity and sordid present. It is not uncommon for swarms of flies to infest the "Bhajiya paste" and I found it difficult to enumerate the number of fly-casualty per day in the city of Bombay on this account.

In Irani and non-vegetarian restaurants the cooking of 'samosas', 'Kababs' and 'fish' is done in a cooking medium which must have been some kind of oil once.

Some of these processes are carried on in the open so close to public roads and foot paths that any amount of germ-laden dust must be finding its way as dressing on the 'Kabas' or "Pattis" that people relish so much. The pavement stalls have become quite numerous ever since the influx of refugees and have come as a boon to the "open-air" type of residents who relish eating in natural surroundings!

ON WHEELS

Mobility is the sign of industrial civilization. In consonance with the dynamic spirit of the day, even the seeds of contamination must travel on wheels. During summer months it is common to see the "Sherbatwallas" — with gaudy coloured liquid filled in bottles moving from place to place selling specially "vermi-nated" coloured water and saccharin, so called "Sherbat" served in dirty glasses. Unfortunately, these hawkers attract children and poor ignorant class of people who need greater protection. Has anyone ever made a chemical analysis of these Sherbats? I wonder.

Within a yard of a stinking dirty public urinal on Bellasis Road (Old Parsi Statue Corner) a hawker displays his tempting water-melons neatly cut in slices and kept exposed to breeze emnatnig from the urinal, specially in the evenings. He has a roaring business and I don't suppose anyone can take action for setting up a mobile fruit stall within three feet of a foul smelling public urinal? There are any amount of such mobile hawkers all over the city selling water-melons cantaloups, cucumbers and the like which are cut and exposed to contamination for a number of hours before they finally find a place in the human stomach.

The ice-cream and ice-fuit-wallas are also offenders in this respect. The coloured liquid used for sprinkling on powdered ice sometimes makes one suspicious whether it is fit for human consumption at all.

SEA BEACHES

Then come to the sea beaches, where many a "Bhelwalla" has made a fortune. They believe in mixing the stuff with their own hands (personal attention?) and adding a human touch to the eating business. If the stall vendor suffers from some communicable disease then the situation is highly objectionable. I used to see a person at Chowpatty with a swollen face merrily mixing Bhel for enthusiastic persons, when the vendor should have been sent to a clinic for a check up. How many of these vendors are free from any kind of infection at all?

I wonder if the Municipal laws demand a thorough periodic health checkup of all those who manufacture, sell serve or deal in eatables of one kind or another.

PAN-SHOPS

Pan-shops of the city are another potential source of infection. I have myself seen panwallas blowing their nose with their fingers and then serving the "delicious" pan without even wiping the hand. I have seen a man coughing dangerously on the pan-leaf about to be served. I have seen panwallas who appear to have some kind of skin disease selling pan plus infection perhaps without any extra cost or trouble. May be my surmise is wrong and I am imagining things. But the health of the people is precious, and every possible precaution should be taken to safeguard it.

It will be an interesting study if the Municipal Health Department undertakes a Health Survey of 1,000 representative persons connected with restaurants, eating houses, pan-shops, bakeries, fruit vendors and the like. The results, I am sure, will be startling.

CALL FOR ACTION

A friend of mine recently told me that a doctor had said that seven out of ten persons in the city of Bombay suffer from some kind of intestinal trouble or the other. This may or may not be correct but we must be more alert to health safety at all costs. We are so easily moved by diseases like Cancer, T.B., and Leprosy because we are able to have visual evidence of these ghastly maladies but unfortunately, we remain philosophically unconcerned about minor maladies which have the potentiality of seeping into the vitals of the community. All Bombayites must wake up and exert their fullest pressure through their elected representatives in the Corporation, by newspaper publicity and public meetings and demand strict enforcement of higher food hygiene, better and more sanitary regulations of storage, sale, processing or manufacture of edibles. In this "operation cleaner food" we must mobilize all our community resources and wipe this evil from the "Urbs Prima In Indis" where no less than a million people depend on public eating houses for daily sustenance.

TROUBLE AHEAD

Food is very much in the news these days even otherwise. The decision of the Central Government to stop subsidy has raised the price of cereals by 25 per cent. It is said that the Government is unable to shoulder the burden of an additional 100 crores of rupees unless fresh taxation is levied. As it is about 65 to 70 per cent of the earning of an average worker is spent on food and with 25 per cent increase in the price of cereals the family budget of the middle and poor classes will be hit very hard. Don't call me callous but I am happy that this increase in the price of food has its own good points. It has intensely provoked the Bombay housewives. I am warning all concerned that there is a revolution brewing in your kitchen. God forbid, if this vulnerable section of the community is provoked to action, there will be no peace on earth for "rolling-pins" and "broomsticks" have been known to be more devastating in their effect than atom bombs. Even the Hon'ble Dinkarrao Desai, who might have sensed it, has this time chosen a more peaceful portfolio!

Housewives of the world unite, you have nothing to loose but your "rolling-pin."

EVE'S WEAPON

Women are indeed becoming active in our country! Read this one:

JUBBULPORE, April 14: Three women workers of the Mahila Harikirtan Samaj here have taken a vow to fast every Saturday, to focus the attention of the authorities to the city's beggar problem. Jubbulpore has a beggar population of about 2,000."

Women always revel in masochistic activities and with the change in the spiritual significance of fasting women have discovered new fields to sustain the age-old tradition. However, I do hope these ladies may not have to continue their fast till eternity, for, with the best of intentions, enthusiasm and resources the Jubbulpore municipal authorities will be unable to control beggary which is a national problem that has defied all solution so far. The question of beggary is linked up with a number of economic, social and religious causes and unless our Government undertakes bold economic and social reforms the symbolic fast of three well-meaning though ill-advised ladies will be in vain. I commend to them the example of Bombay housewives and assure them that the cult of rolling-pin and broomsticks is more exciting and efficacious!

PROHIBITION

Talking of house-wives I am reminded of Kaka Saheb Gadgil's statement in Bombay recently saying that "Women favour dry laws and have realised the benefits of prohibition." Kaka Saheb deserves to be congratulated on keeping abreast with women's opinions.

But then we would prefer the findings of the two Research Surveys conducted (in Rural and Urban areas of Bombay State) by the Bombay School of Economics and Sociology and the Tata Institute of Social Sciences be published to give a dispassionate picture of the working of Prohibition in Bombay State.

The Government of Bombay is sitting tight on these reports. In the meanwhile, I understand, the Secretary to the Prohibition Department was asked to make a departmental inquiry and his report has also not seen the light of the day. In the absence of these reports we must feel grateful to Kaka Saheb for small mercies in enlightening the public.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

EVERYONE LOVES ENGINES

On 19th Century Locomotives The Drivers Wore 'Toppers'

LAST week we saw that Belgium, although small insize and with only a few thousand miles of railways running through her territories, has more stamps connected with railways than any other nation. Many countries have long-established railway systems, and important anniversaries are just the thing to celebrate by special issues of stamps.

Attractive and easily obtainable stamps have been put on sale by many countries. Four colourful items came from Bulgaria in 1939, to honour her railways having celebrated their half century. To show that even kings fall an easy prey to the lure of engines, we have the top value of 7 leva blue portraying King Boris looking from the driving cab of a modern steam loco. A train crossing a viaduct is another attractive item in the same set, while ancient and modern engines take up the other two values.

Swiss trains have been chugging along for very much longer, for in 1947, the Helvetians released a commemorative series honouring the centenary of their railways. A quaint early-type steam engine — actually it was the first in the country — appears on the lowest value, while its modern descendants are portrayed on other values. The top value has two trains — a freighter and a mail train — passing on a bridge. Extremely pleasing tri-coloured jobs by Courvoisier, these Swiss rail centenaries are a 'must' for every thematic collection devoted to railways.

A balancing feat such as the one performed by the top-hatted gent on the lowest value of the Austrian Railway Centenary set would certainly not be possible in these days of speed. The personage in question appears to be the driver of the ancient engine, but it is evidently a state occasion, for he is rigged out in full ceremonial costume, complete with silk hat! Steam and electric traction are featured on other stamps in the series.

Brazil, on the lowest value of the series for the year 1920 has a picture of a rather outmoded steam engine with an enormous cow-catcher. The Panama Canal Zone, a little further north, has stamps connected with railways, and in issues from the other end of the world, there are several of the prolific stamps of China showing locomotives.

In Battle

Czechoslovakia shows us quite a different aspect of the train: connected with war. The special stamps issued for the Czech army that fought in Siberia during the Great War have one value featuring an armoured train, the 'Orlik'. And if one looks very carefully at the centre foreground of the 1938 stamp showing the Czech Armaments Factory at Pilsen, one can see a loaded train pulling out of the shunting yard.

Denmark contributed a well-designed and beautifully printed series of four on the occasion of her Railway Centenary. The ancient 'Odin' on the 15 ore is contrasted sharply with the modern steam and electric monsters that appear on the 20 ore and 40 ore denominations. These are among the finest train stamps issued. Egypt, for the International Rail Congress of 1933 put out four stamps. Again it is the 'progress' motif, showing ancient and modern, but the stamps are pretty expensive for the set is catalogued at some pounds. The lowest value, incidentally shows a locomotive of the year 1852, an unusually clear design, which brings out almost every detail of the engine.

The Italians, when they took over Eritrea, did, at least, open up communications Much of the progress of Eritrean railways is reflected in the stamps issued during the Italian regime. An unusual view of a train passing over a bridge (taken from below) is seen on the lowest value of 1932. A view of part of the line from Asmara to Massaoua is also to be seen on the Airmail stamps of 1936.

Red Cross

In aid of Red Cross funds, Finland issued a special series, the most impressive stamp of which is a Red Cross train which almost looks as if it is coming straight out of the stamp! France has an electric unit on the 30c of the XIII International Railway Congress set of 1937, while the other value in the series portrays a modern streamliner.

When the last world war broke out, many stamps were issued showing scenes connected with the conflict. Among other participants, the Military Engineers of France were honoured on stamps. The 1939 charity shows a sapper in a trench and in the left background there is the faint outline of a troop train.

The mobile P.O.'s of France were pretty ornate affairs during the last century, as one can see from the specimen which appears on a stamp of 1944. But the frills have been cut out and utility takes their place in the scene which is featured on the "Stamp Day" label of 1950, showing postal packers busy in one of the modern mail coaches.

More Top-Hats

Germany gives us the 'Eagle'—again with a top-hatted gent at the controls! A steam engine of the 12 pf, a streamlined engine on the 40pf, and a modern diesel on the 25pf value complete the German Centenary stamps. Another brilliantly designed and printed series that is a "must" with the collector of railway stamps.

With Egypt, Switzerland, Germany and other countries issuing stamps showing the evolution of Railways, the thematic collector can profitably make a sub-division in his main railway group. When these sets are arranged from the very earliest types to the newest monsters, they will give a graphic picture of how far the world has progressed from the leisurely days of the last century. And which IS the earliest engine? Perhaps the most fitting thing to put at the head of a page of railway stamps would be a steam kettle!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Germany Honours Leonardo

LIKELY to be immensely popular with all collectors is the Da Vinci commemorative which was due from Germany in mid-April. Occasion is the fifth centenary of the birth of one of the greatest geniuses this world has seen. With the very moderate face value of only 5 pfg. the stamp will be printed in full colours and will show Da Vinci's universally famous painting La Jioconda, better known as the Mona Lisa.

New Ecuador Issue Honours St. Mariana

To celebrate the canonisation of St. Mariana de Jesus, Ecuador has issued a series of three surface and four air stamps. Since the canonisation took place two years ago, the set is a bit of an afterthought. Details of the stamps are as follows:

SURFACE MAIL

10c green, lilac and brown.

20c blue and violet.

30c carmine and green.

AIR MAIL

60c lilac and green.

90c deep green and blue.

1S. carmine and blue.

2S. indigo and violet.

JUST JUNK

The shabbily produced Jamaican "Jamboree" labels are among the most shoddy ever printed. They beat even the Jamaica "Constitutions" and the Bahamas "Eleutherian" horrors.

The choice of colours is positively nightmarish.

Handling Mails In Bulk

IT is not generally realised how greatly the advent of the postage stamp has affected the commercial life of every country in the world. Before penny postage arrived, it often cost a great deal more to send a letter for a few hundred miles than it does to send it nowadays to the ends of the earth.

With the carriage of mails no longer prohibitively priced, men soon realised that more letters meant more business. Opposition to prepayment of postage — and there was a great deal of it in the early years — died off after a while, speed became the keyword and soon what started out as a freak experiment became the accepted thing taken as much for granted as any other public utility.

Trade and industry were quick to realise the benefits of cheap postage. The mails began to swell, letters were sent as a matter of routine, not on urgent occasions alone, and soon stamps which were more than sufficient in their thousands had to be printed by the tens of millions.

Mass-Production

Until the turn of the century adhesive stamps still managed to cope with the mails. Business men still found it easy enough to ask the office boy to lick a few dozen gummed pieces of paper and stick them on envelopes.

But with the hurry and bustle of the twentieth century taking over from the ambling pace of the nineteenth, things began to be different. The coming of the typewriter sounded the death-knell of stamps for use on business correspondence. Letters could be written in a few moments by trained typists, and the poor office boy, forced to stick stamps on the lot before dropping them in the post, soon gave up an unequal struggle.

There was mass production in everything but stamps — and soon men realised that the ADHESIVE, while a very useful thing in many ways, was a serious handicap when it had to be affixed in bulk. They started dreaming up ways of hastening the process. As in all things the final solution came only after a long time.

Coil Stamps

'Coil' stamps were introduced, for special stamp-affixing machines. These coils were at first merely strips from regular sheets pasted together. Soon the printers had produced machines which could turn out uninterrupted coils to almost any desired length. There are often definite marks of difference between the coil stamp and the ordinary sheet stamp. Most of the British 'sideways watermark' stamps are from coils. Any number of freak perforations are met with in the coils issued by the United States. This is the result of the Government issuing imperforate coils to the manufacturers of stamp affixing machines to perforate as they wished. The "hyphen hole' varieties of the United States are from these machines.

The 'interrupted' perforation varieties of Holland, many of them quite desirable items, are also from coils specially made for stamp machines. But the country that has taken to coils with a vengeance is Sweden. In this country stamps are normally printed in coil form and sheets are definitely the exception.

Which is why most Swedish stamps come imperforate at the top and bottom. Also, those stamps which exist both in coils and sheets, a glance at the catalogue will show that the sheet stamps are much the scarcer.

Precancels

The next stage in the quickening-up process came with the introduction of the "precancel". This was introduced mainly to ease the burdens of the post office. If the application of a postmark could somehow be done away with, there would be a tremendous saving in the time taken to handle bulk mail. So — simplicity itself — the postmark was applied before the stamp was stuck on to the letter!

The stamps are sold to bulk users of the mails with the postmark applied in the form of a 'pre-cancel'. Certain precautions are usually taken, but the postal authorities generally take it for granted that large firms are not going to be interested in using the same stamps over and over again, for in theory this is possible since no additional postmark is applied once the mail bearing precancels has been handed in at the Post Office.

Hundreds of varieties of these precancels exist on the stamps of the United States. Some of them were applied officially — 'Bureau Prints'— while others were done locally. Although the general body of collectors view precancelled stamps with a faint degree of scorn and suspicion, there is a flourishing market for them in the States, and some of the items are fairly highly rated in the specialised catalogue, which lists the most amazing variety of precancels imaginable.

Many Countries

Canada is another country whose precancels must be familiar to every schoolboy, while Belgium, Luxembourg and France also spring readily to mind. It is obvious that precancelled stamps should be fairly common, for in the first place they would be mailed only by the thousand, not in any meagre quantities.

None of the usual precancels can be found on the stamps of Great Britain, but there is a precancel that exists on a penny postal wrapper of George VI. It looks very like an ordinary postmark, but there is this difference that it was applied before the wrapper was used. The cancel bears the name of the town, the date and an indentification number, and was used for the bulk posting of newspapers.

Precancellation has never become very popular, and any further spread of this form of defacement was prevented by the perfection of the Pitney-Bowes and other machines, which printed stamps of any denomination as and when required. These metermarks, as they are termed are practically the simplest way of handling mail in bulk, and almost every country in the world has adopted the method.

But although there are collectors who go in for the things, matter marks are never likely to be popular with the philatelist, for the simple reason that most of them are not adhesives at all, but more a form of postal stationary.

I.N.T.U.C's Approach To Peaceful Industrial Relations Restated

BANGALORE, April 26 (PTI).

THE Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has adopted a resolution which seeks to restate the I. N. T. U. C's policy and approach in regard to its future relationship with industry and the Government.

The resolution which will be placed before the General Council of the INTUC meeting here tomorrow says: "Having taken stock of the present situation and in the light of past experience the General Council of the INTUC deems it necessary to clearly restate its policy and approach in regard to its future relationship with industry and the Government.

"The INTUC since its inception has consistently pursued a policy advocating its faith in industrial relations based on collective agreement and arbitration It is clear, however, that the success of such a policy depends to a very large extent on equal earnestness and genuine desire on the part of the industry to respond to the needs of the country and of workers and to secure settlement of industrial disputes by collective agreements and failing that by arbitration. The Council, however regrets to note that the attitude of a section of employers has been unhelpful and created difficulties in the way of peaceful and harmonius industrial relations.

DIRECT ACTION

"As a result of obstructive tactics on the part of such employers the present conciliation machinery has lost much of its effectiveness. While the INTUC was no less anxious than hitherto.

To pursue a policy of conciliation and arbitration, it feels it necessary to state clearly that in case where the employers adopt stubborn attitude and dilatory tactics, the affiliated unions and industrial federation will be in duty bound to prepare for and resort to direct action.

"During the last five years, the I.N.T.U.C. has given its general support to the Govt. in tackling social and economic problems of the country. The I.N.T.U.C. desires to pursue the same policy so far as it serves the interests of the working classes and leads to the general economic advancement of the country. The General Council cannot, however, refrain from expressing its concern over the attitude of some State Governments that has at times not only proved detrimental to the interest of the workers, but has even revolted against the concept of social justice. The Central Government for its part has not been able to check such a tendency.

CENTRE'S ROLE

"In the opinion of the General Council it is necessary that the Central Government should play an increasingly active and imaginative role in tackling labour problems. There must be complete co-ordination of policy between the Central Government and the States. The Central Government should chalk out a definite policy and programme for the next five years in regard to wages, housing and social security.

The industrial relation machinery must be completely overhauled in the light of past experience and to suit the needs of the present situation.

"The appellate Tribunal should be abolished and labour tribunals must be freed from the jurisdiction of the supreme and high courts. The administrative machinery of the Government should be so manned as to ensure prompt and effective implementation of Governments' policies.

"The General Council regrets to note that no suitable machinery exists to deal with problems and grievances of employees of industrial and commercial concerns.

The industrial relations machinery should be so conceived that it should be made applicable to these workers also and that there should be no discrimination between private employers and Government in the role of employers.

Free Carriage Of Relief Supplies

NEW DELHI, April 26: As a special case, the Railway Board have agreed to carry free by rail, gift parcels sent by five American relief organisations sent from the port of landing to the place required subject to (1) the consignments of gift parcels are booked by the Regional Directors of Food at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the relief organisations and (2) no claim is made for loss or damage of such consignments.

The relief organisations covered by this agreement are, (1) American Friends Service Committee, (2) CARE Inc., (3) Church World Service, (4) Monnonite Central Committee and Lutheran World Relief, and (5) National Catholic Welfare Conference.

PROPOSAL TO INVITE D.P. MISHRA

Hyderabad Socialists' Opposition

JUBBULPORE, April 26 (UPI): Some members of the local Socialist Party threatened to resign, it is understood, as a result of the reported move on the part of the Socialist leaders to induce Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, ex-Home Minister of Madhya Bharat, to join the Party.

The reported move seems to have created discontent among the ranks of the Socialists who would oppose Mr. Mishra's entry in the party, it is learnt.

The ex-Home Minister, who recently reiterated his decision not to stage a come-back into the Congress fold, had talks with Acharya Narendra Deva, Chairman of the Socialist Party at Banaras last week. He had also met Acharya Kishorilal and M Mashruwala at Wardha.

END POLICE FIRINGS

Red Leaders' Appeal To Nehru

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI): Messrs. A. K. Gopalan and P. Sundarayya, leaders of the Communist parties in the House of the People and the Council of States respectively, urged upon Prime Minister Nehru today to "intervene immediately and stop his State Governments from resorting to police firings."

In a joint statement the two Communist leaders said the news of police firings on peaceful workers' demonstrations in Pasumalai (Travancore-Cochin) and in Gorakhpur (U.P.) had "shocked us." "The history of the Congress administration in all States has been a black history of shootings and police repression. We regard this fresh lease of shootings as soon as the Congress Ministries are in the saddle in these States as a definite indication that the Congress rulers are again out to continue their hated policy of suppression of people's upsurges. Such a policy is disastrous to the entire nation."

All concerned are informed that the office of the Registration Tribunal constituted under the Bombay Homoeopathic Act, 1951, is located at the Homoeopathic General Hospital, Nillam Mansion, Lamington Road, Bombay 4, instead of at the Government Homoeopathic Hospital, Sion, as previously announced.

QUENCHER IN BUSES

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI): Thirsty passengers in the capital, now in the grip of summer found today they could purchase a quencher in buses.

This facility has been made possible by an arrangement between the Delhi Transport Service, which runs the city's buses, and a large cold drink manufacturing firm.

The Delhi Transport Service which is trying this amenity as an experiment in two buses, has plans to extend it to more buses plying in the capital.

Delhi Artist Gets Prize For T.B. Seal Design

NEW DELHI, April 26: The Third Tuberculosis Seal Sale Campaign will commence on October 2, 1952. With a view to obtain designs of an attractive Seal and a good Poster for this campaign the Association invited designs from artists and the general public. In response 77 designs were received for the Seal and 30 designs for the Poster.

The Committee appointed to select the designs met last week and selected the Seal design submitted by Mr. Ratan, an artist of Delhi and the Poster design by Mr. P. Srinivasan of the School of Arts, Madras. The selected Seal and Poster designs carry prizes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 300 respectively.

Among the panel of judges were General Cariappa, Dr. P. V. Benjamin, the famous cartoonist Mr. Shankar Pillai and Mr. Roy Chowdhury of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society.

Karachi Disappointed At Graham's Report

KARACHI, April 26 (UPA): Dr. Graham's report to the Security Council was received by political circles here with bitter disappointment, as it suggested nothing positive.

It was felt here that Pakistan having accepted all points on demilitarisation had nothing further on which to negotiate and that the normal step would be for Dr. Graham to report his failure and for the security council to take necessary action to see that India implements its decision.

Political circles do not see that any benefit could be obtained from associating Admiral Nimitz with the Kashmir question at this stage.

Atomic Betting

LONDON, April 26, (UPA): Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, said on Saturday the United States and Britain will drop 20 atom bombs for every one any mad aggressor may drop.

In a broadcast to the nation appealing for volunteers for the fully-armed British Home Guard, he said the danger of war had "receded a bit" but that the world was "still sitting on a powder barrel".

He said: "I can assure you that if any aggressor is mad enough to start bombing, for every atomic bomb dropped on us he will get 20 back on him."

Primary Teachers To Be 'Honoured'

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI): For the first time in India, the long neglected but most useful section of the society, the heads of the primary schools of Delhi State will be honoured at an 'at home' given by the Central Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at Rashtrapati Bhavan tomorrow evening.

This function, it is expected, will have a psychological effect on their profession as a whole and raise their status in the eyes of the people of the country.

The Government of India hopes that all the State Governments will also arrange similar functions to honour the persons engaged in the teaching profession.

Opposition Parties' Plan For United Action In Parliament

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI).

THE Communist Parliamentary Party released here today the draft of a "minimum programme" for a United Democratic Front Opposition in Parliament.

The draft programme has been sent to about 45 Members of Parliament of "democratic parties" who will discuss it in New Delhi on May 13.

The draft programme will be finalised, according to its sponsors Messrs P. Sundaraya and A. K. Gopalan, Communist members of the Council of States and the House of the People respectively in the light of discussions among the U.D.F. parties.

The programme says that every party and individual of the Front will have the right to express their own opinion in Parliament on an issue wherein they disagree with the accepted "united minimum programme" when it is finalised.

The "democratic parties" include, apart from the Communists, the KMPP, the Socialists, the Workers and Peasants Party, the United Socialist Organisation of India, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, Tamilnad Toilers' Party, the Commonweal Party, the Travancore Tamilnad Congress and some independents.

In the covering letter Messrs. Sundarayya and Gopalan state: "The electorate has put on us a heavy responsibility by electing us to Parliament to oppose the Congress misrule. The electorate has high hopes that all democratic parties and individual MPs would together fight the Congress regime and stand up for the rights of the common people, and the national interests of India."

Referring to the formation of the opposition in Parliament, the signatories say: "The Congress leaders, worried over the victories of democratic parties, are trying their level best to see that the democratic opposition in Parliament is sabotaged and a right reactionary opposition is brought into existence. It is our duty to meet and take steps to form a united democratic front in Parliament, so as to effectively co-ordinate the work of all democratic parties and individual MPs in fighting the Congress and in defending the interests of the Indian people.

"We suggest all meet on May 13 in New Delhi to discuss and chalk out a common programme, which we can discuss together and elaborate further."

POINTS

The programme demands abolition of restrictions on freedom of speech, press and association and the rigth to strike and abolition of the principle of detention.

Abolition of the compulsory clauses in the Constitution "which prevent the radical agrarian reforms from being carried out" is also demanded.

Other points in the programme are:

Immediate formation of linguistic States: adjusting the boundaries of existing States on the principle of common language and abolishing the princely States. Tribal areas which constitute national minorities will have complete autonomy and full assistance for their development; Abolition of all nominations to legislatures and upper houses in State assemblies.

Elected representatives to be made subject to recall. Education in mother tongue even in higher institutions colleges and universities; the administrative languages to be the national language of the State.

Separation of the State from all religious institutions.

FOREIGN POLICY

Removal of British officers and "so-called advisers" from our armed forces and financial and economic key posts.

Gurkha forces not to be allowed to be recruited in the British Army.

Military budget to be cut down by fifty per cent.

A consistent policy of peace to be followed in close cooperation with all peace-loving States.

Close alliance and friendship with Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal.

KASHMIR

Withdrawal of the Kashmir question from U.N.O.; no foreign intervention in Kashmir question to be allowed.

Sending away of the U. N. military advisers from Kashmir and recognising the right of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly to decide the State's relations with India including the extent of accession. Rajpramukh for Kashmir to be abolished. Cultural autonomy for Jammu and Ladakh; Indian army to stay on in Kashmir, as long as the Kashmir people want them to stay and help them in defending their country.

Economic cooperation with all States on the basis of equality. No acceptance of foreign loans and "socalled, political aid with strings attached to it."

Industry: Protection to national industries against the competition of foreign goods and developing the national industries; Graded income-tax in industry.

Labour: Fixation of a living wage, enforcement of forty-four-hour week in all industries and trades, six hours a day in mines and other injurious trades.

Social insurance at the expense of the State and employers.

Speedy rehabilitation of refugee population by providing them with land, instruments of labour and employment and facilities for developing their life in their own national way.

Health: Establishment of people's health services with a wide network of medical centres and hospitals all over the country.

Agriculture: Handing over of land belonging to landlords to the peasants, including agricultural labour was to be free; graded income-tax in agriculture.

Cheap credit for peasants and supply of implements manure and seeds; Cancellation of debts of peasants, artisans and agricultural labourers.

SOCIAL RIGHTS

Equal rights for women with men in such matters as inheritance of property, marriage and divorce and entrance to professions and services.

Removal of social and economic oppression of one caste by another.

For May Day In Peking

CALCUTTA, April 26 (PTI): Messrs Jatin Chakravorty, Nepal Bhattacharjee and Sibdas Ghosh, members of the United Trades Union Congress, and Mr. Nibaran Borah of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha left for Peking tonight by air to attend the May Day celebrations in China's capital.

Driving Away The Evil Spirit!

JUBBULPORE, April 26 (UPI): Working under the belief that the illness of his wife was due to the effect of the evil spirit which visited his sister-in-law a youth of Gadarwara, with the object of driving away the evil spirit from the person of his sister-in-law, thrashed her with a pounder as a result of which the poor woman received serious injuries on her skull and was removed to the hospital in a state of unconsciousness.

The work of co-ordinating famine relief measures in the whole of Bombay State will hereafter be done by the Government in the Revenue Department.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

RAJAJI says that 'mantries' (ministers) cannot rule by 'mantras' (magic).

But they can rule by 'tantras' (diplomacy). And Rajaji is Raj Tantri No. 1 of India.

* *

Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai in his broadcast promised a "dynamic" approach by his government to all problems.

Maharashtra literally takes it to mean the completion of Koyna dam.

* *

A prominent minister has decided not to accept invitations to lunch or dinner party, so long as famine conditions prevail in Rayalseema.

Needless to say, it is ex-parte decision.

* *

Moscow papers say that Dunkirk glory is a myth.

But Churchill sees in it the Hinge of Fate.

* *

Q: What are the highlights of the latest atomic explosion at Nevada?

A: Zero soldiers on the scene.

* *

After watching reactions to Radhakrishnan's interview, Stalin has now disowned proposals for a Big Four Conference to settle East-West differences.

This is "Dunkirking" to a planned position.

* *

Mr. K. M. Munshi says that red-tapism is a Secretariat code to distribute responsibility, to destroy initiative and to efface personality.

This is neither the first nor the last word on it. And the wonder is that it did not quit with the British Raj but thrives under the Congress rule as well.

* *

Winston Churchill exalted the Indian Bureaucracy as the "steel frame" of Indian administration, while Mr. E. S. Montague termed it "too much wooden and antediluvian". As die-hards, the bureaucracy dies hard. But it has a face to save though not a soul to keep.

* *

The Red Tape also moves with the times and is easily adaptable. Those who dug for victory with the British are now performing "Vanamahotsav" and are practising the 'gospel of the dirty hand'. They stay put, while ministers come and go.

* *

INDIA has been proverbially known for its wealth and variety of wild life. Under the British rule, every Viceroy and Governor indulged in 'Shikar', without which any tour of provinces and Indian states was not complete. Thus the hunter's paradise has now been denuded of many species of rare animals by indiscriminate shooting and extensive deforestation.

The 'Malnad' cultivation in Malabar and the opening of the Nilgri railway have driven away wild elephants, tigers and leopards from that area. The black leopard has now become a rarity and the King Cobra, a rare variety of serpents is also fast diminishing. This black-hooded snake which sometimes extends to 20 feet in length has no parallel in any part of the world. It is found only in hills round about Cochin and the Government has recently taken measures to protect that rare species. An infuriated King Cobra standing in its hooded glory will strike terror in the heart of people.

* *

It is heartening news that the Government of India have appointed a Central Board with the Rajpramukh of Mysore as Chairman to launch a campaign for the protection and preservation of wild life. Mysore is well-known for elephants and has been put on the map of the world by the famous Elephant Boy, Sabu. Pt. Nehru has freely used Mysore elephants as ambassadors of goodwill in foreign countries. Recently, a television expert visited Mysore to photograph wild life in its natural settings. The Central Board is expected to coordinate provincial legislation regarding game hunting and lay down a common code that the hunting of wild birds and animals should be prohibited during the breeding season. Lions, one-horned rhinos, bisons, monal pheasants and wild buffaloes will be declared protected animals. National parks and game sanctuaries should be the logical corollary.

* *

Sequel to Shipton's last expedition to the Himalayas, India has become famous as the land of the 'abominable snowmen.' Various theories are current about these phantom figures. Anthropologists are of opinion that they are giant monkeys or bears, while others hold the view that they are remnants of a lost tribe settled on the Himalayas. Smt. Mirabahen, the disciple of Mahatma Gandhi who lives in Gopal Ashram about 6,000 ft. on the Himalayas has unearthed footprints similar to the Himalayan Snowman's and has collected evidence from villagers who have seen them. In a statement she says, it is a mysterious and uncanny creature and concludes "one earnest plea, I must make and that is that no scientist or others interested in the solving of this mystery, should shoot or otherwise kill this strange creature. It is evidently a rare species." This wholesome advice cannot be improved.

* *

Apart from wild animals, India has a rich panorama of bird life which adds colour to our natural heritage. Last week, a few bird enthusiasts kept themselves busy throughout the night to hear the first song of a cuckoo. Three years back Dr. Ripley, the well-known American ornithologist visited this country in search of the pink-headed duck and Mountain. Quail—rare birds formerly found in the East Himalayan region and which are believed to have become extinct within the last fifty years. The Carnegie Institute, financed his costly expedition, though it proved futile. The Himalayan geese which fly at an altitude of 25,000 ft. have made many scientists busy guessing their weight and energy. The tiny sparrow and the giant kites are today denizens of Free India and should be given freedom to live their life.

* *

The sanctity of animal life is enjoined in our scriptures, but our attitude towards wild life should be more sensible. Recently an overzealous rationing officer totally stopped rice rations to a Nepali Rhino in U. P. Zoo on the ground that Pt. Nehru had enjoined North India to forego rice to meet the call of hunger in South India. This is utter lack of consideration to a valuable species of wild life which cannot change its eating habit overnight. In Bombay we have recently received a valuable rhino, a gift from Assam Government, for whose 'dharsan' people are waiting. We hope our food authorities will not consider it a liability. Indian boys and girls should be encouraged in the hobby of keeping pets and that will ensure the correct attitude towards animal life. Also villagers should be instructed to report to the authorities the appearance of rare birds or animals, as such information will be valuable to protect rare species and help scientific study.

* *

UDAY SHANKAR and his troupe have returned to Bombay after nearly four months tour of the United States and the Continent. In U.S.A., they visited 39 cities, including New York, Washington, Boston, San Francisco and Vancouver and gave 65 dance recitals in 10 weeks. They followed it up by a short visit to the Continent.

While Shankar received plaudits from the American and Belgian press for the decor and consummate composition of the ballets, Smti. Amla hit the headlines by her polished footwork and fluid movements both in solo and group dances. One noteworthy feature about the tour was that Indian music caught the ear of the dance fans. They went crazy over the 'Tabla' and its humming rhythm. In Belgium, the party gave a command performance before the Queen who was all praise for Indian dance and the excellence of its technique.

* *

Indian dance commands a good patronage outside and Ram Gopal and Hima Kesarkodi are already in Europe. Krishnan Kutty and Vajifdar sisters are to commence their dance tour of the Continent. India should present its best to the world, and this is not possible unless artistes of dance and music combine to preserve our art heritage and discover new talents. Also dance has become a good earner of dollar and other foreign currency. In this connection, it is worthy of note that Uday Shankar is reported to have received five thousand dollars a week net for his recitals in America. His impressario must have made five times the amount. If the Government of India sponsor these recitals through their Trade Commissioner or ambassador in foreign countries, they will earn a lot, apart from artistes getting a fair deal. Delhi should consider this business proposition in all its aspects and try to re-imburse a little for the huge expenditure in foreign countries.

* *

THE University of Malaya has invited Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, the eminent Indian historian to advise it on the creation of Indian and Tamil historical studies. The choice is exceptionally good, because Prof. Sastri along with Prof. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar has made extensive research in Dravidian history and Tamil culture and has many books and brochures to his credit.

The Tamil influence in South-East Asian cultural development especially in Malaya, Indonesia and Bali in ancient times has been outstanding. It is from Malaya that Tamil Nadu first imported beetel leaves and 'supari', and the Tamil words for the two articles are typically Malayan. Moreover even today, Tamils compose a third of Malaya's population, holding key positions in the country's trade, agriculture and administration. The capital city, Singapore is typically a Tamilian name, meaning Lion City. It is because of the preponderant Tamil influence in the Far East that Dravida Kazakam which dreams the Utopia of a sovereign Tamil state has adumbrated an ambitious programme of federating Tamil speaking people outside India. The Japanese by-passed the impregnable naval base, captured Singapore overnight and renamed it 'Shonan,' the City of the Sun. Again it has become Singapore, the gate-way to the Far East.

* *

Indian history cannot be understood in full perspective without a study of "Greater India" where our ancients carried aloft the flag of trade and culture. The epoch-making discoveries of Mohenjo-Daro in Sind have shown that there was cultural and commercial contacts between India and Western Asia in the third millennium before Christ. Mohenjo-Daro was probably a great port carrying on sea trade with Ur, Kish and Egypt. There are allusions to sea voyage even in Rig Veda and copious references in Buddhist Jatakas. Indian teak adorned the Temple of the Moon and the palace of Nebuchadrezzar, both belonging to the sixth centry B.C. The contact between India and Egypt was more intimate, as Athenaeus tells us that in the processions of Ptoleny in the third century B.C. Indian women were present. The famous explorer Eudoxus made a voyage to India in second century B.C. and Strabo says that he owed his inspiration to this voyage to a ship-wrecked Indian on the Egyptian coast. India had trade with Roman Empire and Hippalus made the discovery of monsoon winds which facilitated navigation. Pliny declared that gold flowed every year from Rome to India to pay for the balance of trade and this has been substantiated by the recent discovery of Roman gold coins in Kaveripatnam in South India which was once a famous seaport. A few Indians are reported to have met Socrates in Athens and discussed philosophy with him. One of them asked the great Greek philosopher what was the scope of his philosophy. "An inquiry into human phenomenon", replied Socrates. At this, the Indian burst out laughing "How can a man enquire into human phenomenon, when he is ignorant of the divine ones?" This completes the picture of East-West contacts of old times.

* *

To ancient Hindus, Indo-China and East Indies were known as "Suvarna-dvipa", or island of gold. It was a veritable El Dorado with abundance of vegetation, spices, gold and all precious metals. There was a Hindu Kingdom in Cambodia in the first century A.D. The Hindu Kingdom of Annam was called Champa. There was extensive sea trade between India and China through Bengal ports, Masulipatam, Kaveripatnam, Cranganore and Quilon. Quilon had political and diplomatic relations with Emperor Kubla Khan. There were Chinese settlements in Quilon and Calicut. The inflow of foreigners into India assumed such proportions that there was a Foreign Department in Chandra Gupta's court to look after the convenience of Foreign visitors and pilgrims. Hiuen Tsang relates that Emperor Kanishka kept a Chinese prince as a hostage in the Punjab and that he introduced cultivation of fruits like peaches and pears. The cult of cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora spread into China. Tun Hueng frescoes which the Chinese Cultural Mission brought to India for exhibition represents the acme of Sino-Indian cultural relations.

* *

These fragments of Indian history in foreign lands have to be pieced together for a panoramic view of our cultural heritage. It was with this view that Shri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer donated a substantial sum for Indo-European studies a few years back and enlisted the support of eminent savants at Paris Conference. The inauguration of Nalanda and Mithila institutes of research recently by President Rajendra Prasad will attract many Oriental scholars to India. Similarly, the proposed Institute of Indian studies in Malaya University will form a vital link with Nalanda and Mithila and will be a focal point for Asian resurgence.

India Goes Map-Minded

LURE OF HIMALAYAS BRINGS FOREIGN ORDERS

IN Post-independence India, there are signs that the people are getting increasingly map-minded. Figures available from the Map Directorate of the Survey of India show that in 1950-51 there were about 22060 enquiries, including orders for maps, and in 1951-52 these increased to 22.374. Demands in previous years were much less. Another tendency clearly discernible is the growing demand for language maps, especially in Hindi.

When India became independent, the map mantaining the political divisions of the nef Republic proved a quick seller. Over 26,000 copies of this found a home, most of them going to individual indentors.

As in any other country, the vast bulk of map production goes for the use of the army. Small orders, too, are received from foreign countries, especially America, Japan and Switzerland. One interesting factor about these foreign orders is that they relate mainly to maps covering the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas. A possible explanation is the lure of the Himalayas for the foreign tourist.

The income from the sale of maps is not negligible. During the last three years the average annual sales have touched about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Aerial Photography

Recently, aerial photography has come to the help of mapping. This has some advantages over the purely ground surveys. Specially equipped planes fly at a height of about 10,000 ft. over the particular territory which has to be mapped.

Automatic cameras take photographs of strips of land at regular intervals, an overlap of 60 per cent being maintained as between one strip of a map and another. After one run between two points, the plane turns back and does another run with an overlap of 25 per cent in the same direction as the first run.

About 1,000 individual strips finally form a mosaic which give the whole details of the area.

Maps are printed by the off-set process. A machine using a single colour can run off, 3,500 copies an hour. The largest number of colours so far attempted by the Directorate in a map is sixteen.

Bhakra Dam Packs A River Into Two Tunnels

At Bhakra in the rugged foothills of the East Punjab Himalayas, a river is being packed into two tunnels cut through impervious rocks. Eight miles downstream at Nangal, one can walk in safety and comfort through an underground gallery, while the waters of the same river flow harmlessly over-head.

These engineering feats—spectacular to the uninitiated—are but minor achievements in an unrelenting struggle against nature, in the form of mountain and river, that is slowly but surely compelling Himalayan potential into the service of man—for Food and Electricity.

Bhakra lies 220 miles north of Delhi, at a point where the river Sutlej cuts through the last spurs of the Siwaliks, popularly known as the Naina Devi range, before descending into the Indo-Gangetic plain. There, a group of Indian engineers are engaged in building the world's highest straight gravity dam—680 feet above the river's winding gorge and stretching 1,600 feet from mountain face to mountain face.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi.
(2130)

A Batch for Vacation — Davar's College of Commerce — Enrol immediately for specialised Practical Diploma courses in Commerce to continue throughout Vacation and thereafter for next years Examinations. Also short courses of General Commerce and Gregg Shorthand. Tuition Personal or Postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
(3068)

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a tall (about 5' 6" to 5' 8") cultured educated girl between 20 and 25 and very fair complexion born of respectable family, for a young (Christian Protestant) Indian businessman whose parents were originally Hindus. Youngman is highly educated in North American Universities and well established in South America, income Rs. 6,000 p.m. Will marry in any religion or community providing family is progressive and broadminded. Wife will be able to revisit India periodically. Write Louis F. James, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.
(3075)

FINANCIAL

Fixed deposits, upto Rs. 5,000/- maximum per head, accepted at 12%, interest paid monthly. No risks. Metropolitan Bank, (Estd. 1930) Station Road, Lucknow. (2217)

LANDS ON LEASE

For long lease very attractive Lands (1) Mission Row measuring 8 cottahs in business centre, opposite Brookebond Tea House, (2) Southern Avenue Crossing of Southern Avenue and Lake Place, measuring about 15 cottahs, suitable site for Cinema, etc. Apply to P. C. Roy Choudhury, 42, Rupchand Mukherjee Lane, P. O. Bhowanipur, Calcutta 25.
(2304)

HOTEL

Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie welcomes you. Continental, Indian and Vegetarian menus. Maximum comforts. Moderate charges suiting your pocket. Book early.
(3052)

Algerian Leader Deported

PARIS, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): A French Ministry of the Interior spokesman said here yesterday that the 53-year old Algerian Nationalist leader, Messali Hadj, had been removed from his home province "because his speeches at public meetings were liable to disturb public order".

He had also called for mass demonstrations to commemorate the riots of May 8, when Nationalists clashhed with French police, the spokesmen added.

NOMINATION OF MORARJI VALID

AHMEDABAD, April 26 (PTI): The nomination papers of Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, and two other candidates contesting the bye-election to the Bombay State Legislative Assembly were declared valid this afternoon after scrutiny by the returning officer Mr. A. B. Desai.

The two other candidates are. Gujarat Communist leader Mr. Dinkar Mehta and an independent Mr. Laxmichand Jadawalla.

Mr. P. B. Patwari represented Mr. Morarji Desai while the two candidates themselves were present at the time of scrutiny.

OBJECT OF CEYLON SATYAGRAHA

Indian Congress Explains

COLOMBO, April 26 (PTI).

THE Ceylon Indian Congress yesterday appealed to the people of Ceylon to give their moral support to its "Satyagraha" campaign for "vindicating the rights of Indian settlers in Ceylon."

In a statement to the press, the Congress said, "The Working Committee has been finally compelled to launch a "satyagraha" campaign in order to obtain voting rights for Indian settlers who have decided to become Ceylonese citizens so that they can participate in the forthcoming general elections and have elected representation in the next Parliament."

NO REPRESENTATION

"The decision to start "Satyagraha", the statement added, "had been reached only after all efforts to settle this matter by negotiations have failed. The premature and unexpected dissolution of the Parliament before the Privy Council had been able to pronounce its opinion on the validity of the recent laws disenfranchising Ceylon Indians is clear indication that the United National Party Government is determined to keep Indians, who have settled in Ceylon and who wish to become citizens, without representation in the Parliament".

"We wish to stress that we are not asking for anything that is impossible or anything unreasonable".

The statement added: "All that we want is that Indians, who made Ceylon their home and who have expressed their desire to become citizens under the Indian-Pakistani Citizenship Act, be given a vote. These persons have been on electoral registers from 1931. Their names were expunged in June 1950 even before they could make applications to become citizens under a law the constitutional validity of which is now under question".

THE BOYCOTT

"Our earlier decision to boycott the registration under the Indian-Pakistani Citizenship Act was in protest against the humiliating and almost impractical conditions, which have been laid down. This boycott was from August 1949 when registration first began, to April 1950, when we lifted it. From April 1950 to August 5, 1951, the closing date for making such applications nearly two and a half lakhs applications covering a total of seven and a half lakh people, were made by adults and heads of families. Uptil, now only an infinitesimal fraction of applications have been disposed of".

"We wish to reiterate", the statement declared, "that we are not launching this struggle to win rights, as it has been made out in some quarters, for some persons who are really citizens of India but who are now temporarily resident in Ceylon. Our struggle is for people, who are as much part of this country as members of the Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamil, Burgher and Ceylon Muslim communities".

AN INJUSTICE

"Our struggle is not directed against the people of this country, as certain Government spokesmen tried to make out, but is intended to focus attention on the injustice that is being perpetrated by the administration dominated by the party, which seems to reduce the strength and eliminate, if possible, parties and groups, which do not agree with its policies and programme".

"Nor is our struggle an attempt to villify the people of Ceylon. But it is certainly intended to expose the machinations of the Government, which is determined to deny franchise rights to the community, which constitutes one-tenth of the population of this is land".

"We are conscious our struggle may inconvenience some persons in power, but we wish to assure the people of this country that the struggle will be completely non-violent on our part and will be carried out in the spirit of "ahimsa" as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi".

"Our struggle is for civil liberties in Lanka. For the administration that today seeks to disenfranchise the Ceylonese Indian community will not tomorrow hesitate to disenfranchise other communities, groups and even castes, who are not willing to ko-tow to the party in power.

5-Man Council Set Up

COLOMBO, April 26 (PTI): The Ceylon Indian Congress yesterday appointed a five-man "Council of Action" to plan its "Satyagraha".

The Congress district representatives have been alerted to be ready for action and advised to hold meetings in their areas to explain the significance of the struggle to the rank and file.

WHEN BOOTLEGGERS FALL OUT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The feud between two rival gangs of bootleggers, which has been going on for the past week at Dharavi, reached its climax yesterday when a member of one of the gangs is reported to have been murdered.

Owing to competition in the bootleg racket, it is reported, one of the gangs informed the police about the activities of the rival group. As a result of this information, one of the bootleggers was arrested, and eight days ago, on April 17, the man was convicted and sentenced for bootlegging.

When the news of the judgment reached the supporters of the convicted man at Dharavi, a quarrel started which went on from midnight, Friday right up to Saturday afternoon when it burst into open rioting with soda water bottles, lathis, stones and other missiles. Several members of both gangs were injured and 20 persons have been taken into custody by the Mahim Police

The feud has been going on for the past week, though no serious incident occurred. Yesterday afternoon, however, a quarrel started between the rival groups, as a result of which one man sustained several stab wounds, succumbing to his injuries a few hours later.

Five persons have been taken into custody in this connection.

ALL IN HALF A DAY!

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two murders and one stabbing case were reported in the city in the course of the last twelve hours. In one of the cases a husband is said to have stabbed his spouse.

The Kalachowkie Police report that Vasudeo Laxman Rane and his friend Atmaram Keshav were returning home along Supari Baug Road at about 9 p.m. last night when a group of persons set upon them and assaulted them with iron bars.

Rane received several injuries as a result of which he died. Atmaram was treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Following a quarrel between a couple residing in a building near Naigaum Municipal Chawl, the husband is said to have taken up a knife and stabed his wife. The woman died immediately. The husband has been taken into custody.

In the third case, three men are said to have gone to the room of a woman at 15th Lane, Jamatipura, and finding her in the company of another man, the three picked up a quarrel with the latter and stabbed him.

The victim was removed to the hospital where he is under treatment.

The management of the Shivrajpur mine works in the Panchmahal District of Bombay has agreed to pay its workers for the year ending November 1951, bonus equivalent to one-fifth of their total basic wages of the year.

U. S. Steel Dispute

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT

WASHINGTON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The current atmosphere in the dispute over President Truman's seizure of the Steel Industry does not encourage hope for a settlement, according to observers here today".

The industry and the Government are now marking time after fighting another round in the battle which began when Mr. Truman took over the steel mills 17 days ago to avert a strike of 600,000 workers.

The dispute reached a critical stage yesterday in Washington's Federal Court when the steel companies challenged the President's constitutional power to seize a private industry and change its conditions of employment—which the Government has indicated it will do.

It was not clear today whether the Government would raise the steel workers' wages at once or wait for the court's judgment. But late yesterday it authorised the industry to seek price increase averaging three dollars effective on May 1.

Spokesmen for both the industry and the Government have said they will appeal against an unfavourable judgment.

The dispute revolves around two distinct issues: 1. The companies' contention that they cannot afford to raise wages without a considerably bigger price increase than three dollars the Government has offered.

2. The President's seizure of the industry under his vaguely defined inherent constitutional powers to act, without specific legislation, to protect the people's security and health.

Police Open Fire On Rail Workers

2 DEAD IN GORAKHPUR

GORAKHPUR, April 26 (PTI): Two persons died in the railway hospital here yesterday as a result of injuries received from police firing on a group of railway workers who had gone on strike. Fourteen persons were injured in the incident, according to an earlier report received at Government Headquarters at Lucknow.

The strike took a serious turn yesterday morning following two days' demonstrations by some members of the clerical staff of the North-Eastern Railway against the alleged bad behaviour of a railway officer and arrests of about seventy railway workers.

Passenger Amenities Body

SECUNDERABAD, April 26 (UPI): Mr. H. P. Hira, General Manager of the Central Railway, presiding over a meeting of the Local Advisory Committee today, said that a Passenger Amenities Committee was being formed to associate public opinion with regard to amenities on the Railway.

The General Manager informed that there was shortage of tank-wagons on the railway and the administration had taken up the matter in hand.

2 Killed In Collision

MADURA, April 26 (PTI): Two persons were killed and two others injured, one of them seriously, when a fully loaded lorry collided with a bullock cart in the early hours of yesterday morning, near Thirumangalam, about 12 miles from here. The lorry with the collision came off the road and turned turtle.
late."

British Textile Samples For Moscow

MANCHESTER, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The first consignment of textile samples for Russia from Lancashire manufacturers left by air for Moscow today. The samples have been sent following a request from the recent International Economic Conference at Moscow.

Ordinance Ends Saurashtra Customs Levy

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI).

The President has promulgated an ordinance abolishing an inter-state customs duty, called "Port Development Levy," imposed in Saurashtra since December 21, 1949.

The President's ordinance is entitled the Saurashtra (Abolition of Local Sea Customs Duties and Imposition of) Port Development Levy repealing Ordinance. 1952

It repealed an ordinance promulgated by the Saurashtra Government on December 25, 1949 by which the State Government rationalised the local sea customs duties levied in the State on trade not only with the rest of India, but also between the covenanting states.

All local sea customs duties were abolished and a levy at the rate of 2 3/4 per cent ad valorem was introduced on all goods exported or imported from specified ports in Saurashtra to or from ports in the rest of India. The proceeds of this "port development levy" were to be utilised for the development of ports in Saurashtra.

The duty was to be abolished as soon as it was found possible to rationalise the port charges to cover necessary expenditure incurred in connection with the ports. The port development levy was really in the nature of an inter-state customs duty which is allowed to be continued for a transitional period under Article 306 of the Constitution.

The Article provides that any Part "B" state, which before the constitution took effect was levying any tax or duty on goods imported into or exported from the state, may continue to levy the duty for a maximum period of ten years.

The Government of Saurashtra informed the Government of India that they proposed to abolish the port development levy with effect from April 1. As the duty was not relatable to any taxation entry in the State and concurrent lists, necessary legislation to repeal the Ordinance under which the levy was collected was undertaken by the Government of India, and the President repealed the Saurashtra Act.

ALGERIAN PROTEST TO U.N. COMMITTEE

ALGIERS, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): The movement for the triumph of democratic liberties in Algeria (Algerian Nationalist Party) sent a telegram to the United Nations Human Rights Committee last night protesting against the placing of its leader, Messali Hadj, in forced residence at Bouzareh, near Algiers.

The telegram asked the Committee to intervene with the French Government for "Messali Hadj" free circulation in Algeria".

Messali Hadj was expelled by police from his home at Phillipperville (Eastern Algeria) yesterday, under an order signed by Governor-General Roger Leonard and French Minister of the Interior Charles Brune, now visiting Algeria.

The order which followed a series of meetings be held on the Algerian-Tunisian border, banned him from entering the border department of Constantine, which includes Phillipperville.

Stalin Peace Prize

LONDON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Monice Felton, former chairman of the Stevenage Development Corporation, who went to North Korea last year on an "international fact-finding Commission" was presented in Moscow yesterday with the international Stalin Peace Prize, a Tass message received in London reported.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu Vaishakh Shud 3, 2013.
Muslim Shaban 2, 1371.
Parsi Avan 28, 1321.
Sunrise 6-14 a. m.
Sunset 7-00 p.m.
Hightide 01-16, 14-18
Lowtide 07-18, 20-07

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY STATE ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION: Final tournaments and prize distribution ceremony. Amar Hind Mandal Ground, Amarwadi. Dadar. 6-30 p.m. Hon. Mr. Dinkarrao Desai presiding.

BOMBAY ANDHRAS CONVENTION: Andhra Mahasabha Grounds, Dadar. 9 a.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA): Public meeting to endorse memorandum to Minister for Colonies, Portugal, 5 p.m.

GREATER BOMBAY TENANTS ASSN: First conference, People's Hall. Congress House. 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on Fate and Free Will, Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

IQBAL DAY: Public meeting and Mushaira in honour of Iqbal at Mastan Talao at 6 p.m. Dilip Kumar will preside and Prithvi Raj Kapoor will inaugurate.

MOGAVEERA MANDALI: The 49th Annual General Meeting will be held at 3 p.m. at the Mandali's Registered Office, 8, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GADGIL'S TRIBUTE TO A. KOLHATKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday (H.S.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Union Minister for Works and Mines, unveiled the portrait of late Achutrao Kolhatkar, a famous Marathi writer and noted journalist, at the Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya. In the course of his speech Mr. Gadgil paid glowing tributes to high sense of patriotism, displayed by Mr. Kolhatkar.

At the end of this function, when he was asked about the reports appearing in a section of the press regarding his appointment as a Governor of some state, he said "These reports are baseless."

SANKARA MATT BUILDING FUND

Mr. T. A. V. Dikshitar and other prominent citizens of Matunga have issued an appeal for the building fund of Sankara Matt. In the course of the appeal, they say, "The residents of Matunga, are the witnesses and participants in the various ennobling activities of Sankara Matt for the spread of Hindu Culture and Vedanta Philosophy which are being carried on with the public support and contributions in a rented two-rooms tenement.

True to its name, the Matt has been successful to a considerable extent in propagating the teachings of Sri Sankara and advancing the cultural and religious enlightenment of the people. Hundreds of office-going adults have been taught the Upanishads, Vedas, Sanskrit Literature, etc. A large number of boys and girls are being taught Sanskrit language. Thousands of men and women have been enriched with a high knowledge of Vedanta and Hindu Culture through lectures delivered by eminent scholars.

We humbly and earnestly request one and all who have an abiding faith in our great religion and its foundations, the Vedas and Upanishads to come forward with a helping hand to raise a noble edifice for Sri Sankara Matt, by contributing as much as possible and as early as possible.

The last ten units of the special armed police of Madhya Pradesh now serving in Hyderabad State will return to its home State by the end of May next, it is learnt in Nagpur.

Widespread Rain In W. Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 26: Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in West Bengal, Chota-Nagpur and Mysore, and have occurred locally in Assam, West Madhya Pradesh and south Hyderabad. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Orissa, south Bihar, south Deccan (Desh), north Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa. Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin.

Day temperatures continued to be appreciably above normal over north-west India, and were appreciably below normal in Bihar and West Bengal.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on Saturday:

Ahmedabad	109	76	0	0—0.1
Allahabad	107	75	0	1.2—0.4
Belgaum	98	71	0	3.0—1.0
BOMBAY	92	79	0	0—0.1
Delhi	106		0	2.1—1.3
Madras	96	82	0	0—0.9
Nagpur	108	84	0	0.6—0.5
Poona	105	14	0	0.1—0.5

STATE PLEADERS' CONFERENCE

NASIK, April 26 (UPI): The Bombay State Pleaders' Conference will be held here on 31st May and 1st June, 1952. Mr. M. C. Setalwad, Attorney-General, Government of India, has been invited to preside over the conference.

Cut In Gas Supply On May Day

CONSUMERS WARNED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Domestic gas supply in the City will be considerably curtailed and sections of the city's streets will experience a 'black-out' on the nights of April 30 and May 1 because the operatives of the production and public lighting departments of the Bombay Gas Company will stay away from work on May 1 to observe May Day.

In a press note issued today, the Bombay Gas Company stated: "To avoid the risk of an explosion, consumers are requested to turn off all gas taps from the evening of April 30 till the morning of May 2. This is most important. Consumers who would normally use gas on May 1 should make such arrangements as will enable them entirely to avoid the use of gas on that day because that involves an explosion risk.

"The co-operation of consumers is requested to ensure that this difficulty is overcome without a mishap, and if assistance is required the Company should be duly informed."

Tour Cancelled

The proposed tour of the Kakrapara Canal area, in Surat District, by the Minister for Public Works, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, and the Minister for Finance, Industries and Prohibition, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, has been cancelled.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme 07-45 S. Khan, G songs, 08-15 V. B. Deshpande, kh. v. G, todi 11-45 Shantabai Lajmi, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 13-40 Promenade concert, 17-30 V. B. Deshpande, Jaishree, 18-10 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 18-30 Shantabai Lajmi, vocal, 19-00 S. Khan, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, Kedara, 19-30 M. Siddiq, dadra, ghazal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Sitar par desh, by AIR artist, 20-45 S. Khan G songs, 21-15 Janaki Krishnaier, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS: 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 AIR artist, sarangi, 08-45 V B Deshpande, M song, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 J. "Muktidoot", "Anurag", H, 13-00 AIR artist, Atre compositions, 13-30 M Siddiq, dadra, ghazal, 13-50 A H Khan, kh. b. sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 D H Kadam, bhajan, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V B Deshpande, Khadilkar compositions, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 AIR artist, Rangnekar compositions, 21-00 M Siddiq, H songs, 21-30 Week's programmes, 21-45 Master Ibrahim, clarionet, 22-00 A H Khan, malkesh.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. 326.1 m. 08-15 Special, 08-30 S K Panchaksari, jaunpuri, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 B Khushaldas, bhajans, 18-20 Vasundhara Desai, Nhanalal's works, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Manzil, (Ahm.), 19-00 V Potkar, puria, 19-15 Vasundhara Desai, G geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar Vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S K Panchaksari, hamir, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm), 21-15 Vasundhara Desai, geets, 21-30 S. K. Panchaksari, nayaki kannada.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 a.m. BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 Curtain Call 5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts (Ferguson), 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25m.—19-15, 19-30 News, 19-30, 20-30 Gramophone records as requested by or for listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-54 Concerto, 20-45 Personal Portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 F Barker in 'Just fancy'.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak., 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Upama Kalidasasya

Kalidasa is famous for his similies. Ranchod Lal Gyani will broadcast a talk in Hindi entitled "Upama Kalidasasya" on April 27 at 8-30 p.m. when he will present extracts to show the beauty of similies given by Kalidasa in his works.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Hon Vivechak

Shri Jyotindra H. Dave will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Hon Vivechak" in the series "Abhakharo" from All India Radio, Bombay on April 28 at 8-30 p.m.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Piano And Vocal Recital

On April 27 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a piano and vocal recital by two Russian artists, Naum Walter and Rashid Beibutov, who recently visited India.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

Radio Surcharge Refund

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In consequence of the notification regarding extension of time limit to June 30, 1952 for claiming refund of surcharges paid by licensees it will be much appreciated if the claimants for refund of surcharge forward the application along with the current licence, says a notification by the P.M.G., Bombay.

Wrong Man Buried!

BLACKPOOL, April 26: A secret exhumation, because the wrong man was buried, was revealed last night.

In the mortuary of Wesham Park hospital here were the bodies of William Walsh aged 87 and William Smith aged 77.

On Tuesday, Walsh was buried instead of Smith. The burial service had just been concluded when a messenger ran up to say that a mistake had been made. But he was too late.

The Home Office at once gave permission for an exhumation which was carried out on Thursday. Smith was then buried in the same grave and Walsh's body was taken to Blackburn and buried there.

INTER-DISTRICT MOVEMENT OF YARN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to relax, with immediate effect, the ban on inter-district movement of yarn imposed in October, 1950. Any person can now transport freely by rail, road, air, sea or inland navigation any yarn from one district to another, within the State of Bombay, except from the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough and Greater Bombay, without obtaining the permission of the District Magistrate of the district from where the movement originates.

This relaxation has been made temporarily only and will remain in force until further orders.

New Electric Coaches On Western Railway

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the joint Public Relations Officer of the Western and Central Railways says:

The first rake consisting of 2 units viz. 8 coaches of the electric coaches will be put in service on the Bombay Surban Section of the Western Railway on April 28. Both the first and third class compartments in the new coaches are fitted with Rotomatic fans and fluorescent lighting. These trains pick up speed very quickly and in view of the absence of footboards, hand-bars near the sides of the door or any bar in the centre, the travelling public are requested to refrain from boarding any moving train or standing in the door-way.

I. M. P. Distributors' Association

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of The Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association has the following on the Executive Committee for the year 1952-53:

Mr. M. B. Bilimoria (President), Mr. Kevalchand N. Mehta (Vice-President), Mr. Jivraj K. Sheth (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. H. C. Naterwalla, Mr. C. B. Desai, Mr. Sadashiv J. Row Kavi, Mr. B. A. Peshkar, Mr. V. L. Vasa, Mr. Tarachand Barjatya, Mr. K. C. Hathi, and Mr. Gordhandas Liladhar.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ACT AMENDMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation, which met the Finance Minister of Bombay on behalf of the Bombay Motor Transport Operators' Action Committee appealed the Government to drop their proposed Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Tax Act.

The Bill is enacted, would increase the taxes on motor transport vehicles.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India, Limited, the Greaves Cotton and Crompton Parkinson, Limited, and the Elephant Oil Mills Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers, regarding the latter's demand for bonus, have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. D. Vyas, the second to that of Shri S. H. Naik and the third to that of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

INDIA 'COMES' UNDER 'MIDDLE EAST'

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UPA): The National Geographic Society tried on Saturday to clear up any public confusion about the "Near East, Middle East and Far East" whose boundaries "are pushed around by both American and British writers"

The Society said in a press release, it currently divides the three easts as follows:

Far East—China, Mongolian Republic, Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia.

Middle East—India, Pakistan Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim and Ceylon.

Near East—Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Iran and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

LAKSHMANAN AFFAIR DOMINATES DELHI

(Continued from page 3, col. 8)

that all who desire to cultivate land should be allotted an area sufficient to enable him to obtain a bare living. This area has been generally fixed at five acres of dry land and one acre of wet land. This is not an area sufficient to be cultivated by even a pair of bullocks and the holdings is, therefore uneconomic. The consequences of uneconomic holdings are that holders cannot continue on them for any length of time and are unable to find capital for land development. The standard of cultivation, therefore, remains poor and undeveloped."

Mr. Patil, it will be thus seen, was very moderate in his language.

The fact, however, is that while the Government, on its side has been wrestling with the menace of fragmentation, Acharya Vinobaji, on his side, has been adding to fragmentation.

There is such a thing as the law of succession, under which land is equally divided amongst the male survivors of a Hindu father and amongst a larger number of people in the case of a Mussalman. The five acres will be reduced to two and a half acres each, if a Hindu recipient of the gift, had two sons and will be reduced to four one and a quarter acre plots, if these two sons had two sons each. Acharya Vinobaji, of course is not interested in these divisions and sub-divisions. The Government, at any rate, should be. And yet, it is the Congress ministers who have been boosting up Acharyaji and his campaign. At New Delhi the whole of the Planning Commission went in a body to meet Acharya Vinoba Bhave to discuss the issue with him.

25 YEARS OF STEADY GROWTH

Business in force: Over Rs. 10 Crores.
Life Business "1951" Over Rs. 2 Crores.
Assets: Rs. 2 Crores.

TRANSACTS LIFE FIRE ACCIDENT MARINE

THE ANDHRA INSURANCE CO. LTD
H. O. MASULIPATAM.

SISTA'S-AIN (55-7)

BRANCH:
12, Rampart Row, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BRITAIN TO QUIT SUEZ CANAL ZONE?

Bright Outlook For Anglo-Egyptian Talks

CAIRO, April 26 (PTI).

'A settlement of Anglo-Egyptian dispute is now well within sight, it was learned here on high authority, cables M. Sivaram, PTI staff correspondent.

This authority who was commenting on London discussions during the past week said: "There is no cause for pessimism. There is a will on both sides for a settlement and where there is a will there is a way."

The authority said Egyptian Government was expecting Britain's acceptance of Egypt's basic proposals for resumption of formal negotiations.

These proposals had been under study by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, and his advisers and their first reaction to them is understood to have been communicated to Cairo through the Egyptian Ambassador at London Mr. Amr Pasha.

COMPROMISE

Consensus of political and diplomatic opinion here is that Britain has agreed to evacuation of the Suez Canal zone, while in regard to the Sudan problem, British genius for formula-finding has suggested a solution calculated to satisfy Egypt and yet be acceptable to Britain.

This formula, it is understood, will provide for recognition of Egyptian sovereign's title as King of Egypt and the Sudan, with pledge of self-government and self-determination for Sudanese people and perhaps appointment of an International Commission to supervise the Sudan Administration until the date of plebiscite.

The announcement of the basic agreement between Egypt and Britain it is believed now depends upon Egypt's acceptance of such a formula on the Sudan issue.

Indo-Jap Treaty

TO BE SIGNED NEXT WEEK

TOKYO, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The signing of the bilateral treaty of peace between India and Japan will take place in the first week of May, according to authoritative information available here.

On April 28 when Japan regains her sovereignty, India will terminate her state of war with Japan at 7 p.m. (I.S.T.). Simultaneously with the ending of the state of war, the Indian Government will also make an announcement changing the status of the Indian representative in Japan. It is learnt that Mr. K. K. Chettur, at present head of the Indian Liaison Mission here, will become the first Indian Ambassador to Japan and will continue in that position at least for sometime to come

First Jap Envoy To India

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI): The first Japanese Charge D'-Affaires to India, Ishiro Kawasaki arrived in New Delhi today to open the Japanese Embassy on April 28.

The Government of India will, it is learnt, proclaim on that day (April 28) the official termination of the state of war with Japan and establish diplomatic relations with Japan.

India, it may be stated, did not sign the San Francisco treaty of peace and concluded a separate treaty of friendship and trade with Japan.

28 ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

Police Use Tear Gas To Disperse Mob

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Twenty-eight persons were arrested in Howrah today after a crowd had stoned a police cordon outside a cinema house, where three persons were killed and 50 injured last night. The roof of the cinema had fallen in during a thunderstorm.

The crowd had gathered outside the cinema this morning, it is stated because they believed that more persons were buried under the debris.

When the crowd would not disperse, the police made a lathi charge and later threw 10 rounds of tear gas shells.

Three policemen received slight injuries.

An order under Sec. 144 has been promulgated prohibiting assembly of four or more persons on the road where the cinema house stands.

New Bihar Ministry

PATNA, April 26 (PTI): The new Bihar Ministry will be sworn in at Raj Bhawan at 2 p.m. on April 28. Mr. M. S. Aney, Governor of Bihar, will administer the oath of Office.

The Governor will also summon the new Legislature on the same [redacted] 12 it is

U. K. TO RECOGNISE EGYPT'S CLAIM?

CAIRO, April 26 (UPI-AFP):—Leading Egyptian newspapers reported today that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, had agreed to recognise the title of King Farouk as King of Egypt and Sudan.

The newspaper "Al Ahram" reported that Egypt would receive new British proposals probably within the next 24 hours. The paper added that in return for recognition of King Farouk's title Britain insisted that Egyptians should recognise the right of Sudanese freely to determine their own future.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, retired Sessions Judge of Vikarabad, has donated fifty acres of land to the Bhoodan Samiti.

MR. PEPSU

PATIALA, April 26 (PTI): Manohar Singh, a 20-year-old handsome youth of Sunam in PEPSU, was today declared winner of the title of "Mr. PEPSU" by a board of four judges.

The contest, was organised by the Sports Department of PEPSU Government.

Examinees Walk Out

Dictate Terms To 'Varsity Authorities

PATNA, April 26 (UPI).

All the M.A. examinees of the Patna University appearing in the "statistics" paper walked out of the examination hall today. In the M.Sc. organic chemistry paper, only seven out of 40 candidates sat for the examination. Most of the students appearing in the M.A. History and Economics papers have also abstained from sitting for the examination.

In a statement, the secretary of the Bihar state students federation has asked the university authorities to hold fresh examinations in the papers which had been boycotted by students, owing to stiffness of the question papers.

PAK POLICE KILL INDIAN CITIZEN

CALCUTTA, April 26 (PTI): A Muslim citizen of India was shot dead by Pakistani police in Dinhata area of Cooch Behar district on Thursday last, it was officially learnt here.

Another report from Murshidabad stated that a notorious Pakistani dacoit and his three associates were arrested with a gun and some ammunition, following an exchange of fire between them and the Indian border police on April 24.

The dacoits were engaged in raiding a house in a village in Lalgola police station, when they were challenged by the police men. No one was injured as a result of firing.

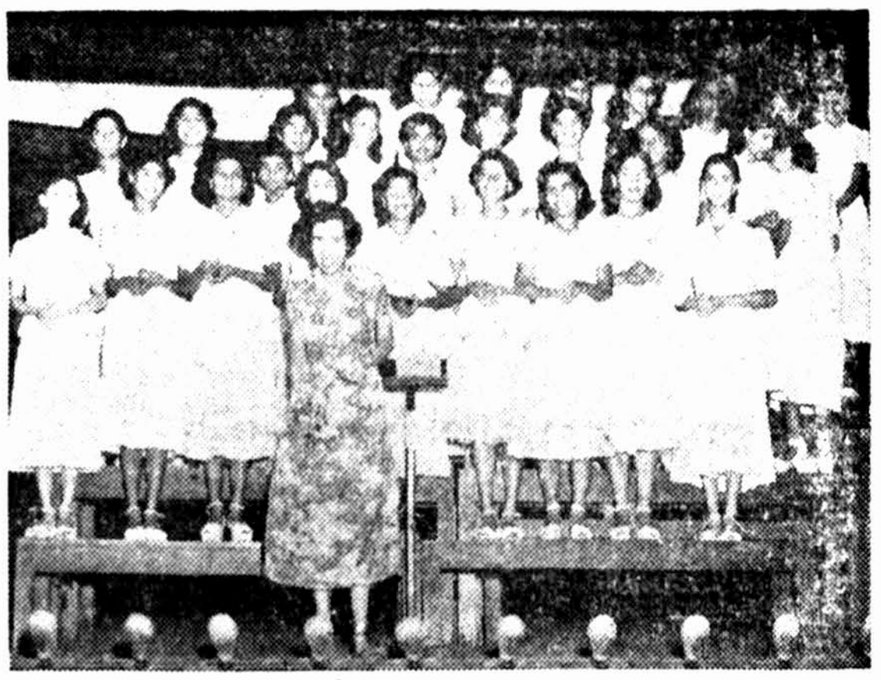
COMMUNIST DEAL TO FOREIGN BUSINESS

HONGKONG, April 26 (UPI-AFP).

FINANCIAL quarters here regarded the liquidation of the British American Tobacco Company's property as the death-knell for foreign investments in China.

The British American Tobacco was one of the biggest foreign companies in China, and the value of its property there was in the region of fifty million pounds sterling. Financial quarters understand that the company had been forced to sell practically all its factories and stocks to the Communist Governor-sponsored company for a decisive figure.

Directors of many other foreign companies fear that they will shortly be forced to agree to similar unconditional surrender. Foreign companies in China are prohibited from winding up their affairs there by a special communist legislation. The Communist hostility has brought their business in China practically to a standstill; but they are nevertheless obliged to pay taxes and keep on all their employees. This has proved a heavy strain on the companies which have to send monthly remittances to China in foreign currency, which the Communists convert into Chinese dollars at an unfavourable rate. It was thought, therefore that these foreign companies would be resigned to follow the example of the British-American tobacco company.



The St. Margaret's Training College choir which was conducted by Miss G. Doriwala was greatly appreciated by the large gathering present at the Musical Evening at the Sunderabai Hall on Friday.

RECOVERY OF LOANS FROM REFUGEES

Moratorium, Pending Payment Of Compensation

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI).

THE Government of India have decided that the recovery of the instalments in respect of loans advanced by State Governments for trade, business, industry, education, house-building, etc., to the displaced persons from West Pakistan for their rehabilitation, will remain suspended, until the payment of the first instalment of recompose in respect of their verified claims.

Announcing this decision, a press note issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, appreciate the difficulties of such displaced persons.

The Press Note further says that interest on these loans will continue to run at the contractual rate. This scheme will not, however, apply to loans advanced by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, adds the press note.

REFUGEES' REQUEST

In this connection, it may be recalled that instalments of many of these loans have now become recoverable. Numerous representations have been received from displaced persons having verified claims under the displaced persons (claims) act, for property left behind in West Pakistan that it would be hard on them, if Government insists on recovery of rehabilitation loans and that their recovery should be postponed until such time as part recompose is paid to them.

SMALL LOANS

In view of the decision to postpone the recovery of instalments, Government have also modified their scheme of small loans for the future. Such loans shall, hereafter, says the press note, be confined to persons who have received vocational or technical training under a scheme of the Rehabilitation Ministry and wish to set up their own industry, and to the residents of new townships.

Legislature To Meet On May 3

PROVISIONAL SPEAKER APPOINTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay has summoned the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council to meet at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 12 noon, on May 3. Further, he has fixed May 5 as the date for the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council. Until the Speaker and the Chairman are elected, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, M.L.A., is to perform the duties of the office of the Speaker and Shri Joseph Altino Colaco, M.L.C., those of the office of the Chairman.

The necessary notifications have been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of April 25.

Geologists At Malgund

SOIL ANALYSIS REVEALS RARE EARTH

MALGUND, (Dist. Ratnagiri): April 26, (H.S.): The black said deposits on the Malgund seacoast have once more attracted the attention of the Government authorities. Last year, nundreds of bags of sand was exported by a Bombay firm with a view to extract the gold particles from it.

Yesterday, Mr. Malhotra and Mr. Awate, two geologists, deputed by the Government of India and the Bombay Government, respectively visited the Malgund area with a view to study the sand deposits. It is estimated that the analysis of these deposits has revealed that the composition of sand particles contains high proportion of 'Titanium' and 'Ferroxide'. The representatives of the Bombay firm who exported this sand, last year, were also present here yesterday at the time of this examination.

This has created high hopes in the minds of local labourers who are awaiting the commencement of the export business.

E. AFRICAN CONGRESS BOSS RESIGNS

NAIROBI, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. M. Nazareth, President of the East African Indian National Congress, has resigned the presidentship, it was stated today.

Mr. Nazareth, a prominent figure in the recent Congress policy to boycott the Legislative Council by withdrawing Indian members, has had a difference of opinion with some members of the Congress Committee as to how the boycott should be carried out.

The boycott was imposed as a protest against the decision of the Kenya Legislature to provide separate voters' lists instead of a common Asian roll as has been the case up to the present.

Stop Press

DUST HAZE

KARWAR, April 26 (PTI): The Karwar coast in enveloped by a dust haze since this morning. Visibility is poor, 8 to 9 miles, and temperature has fallen from 90 to 87 degrees.

New Turn In Korea Truce Talks

PAVING WAY FOR U. N. ASSEMBLY

FIVE-POINT PLAN TO END DEADLOCK

UNITED NATIONS, April 26 (PTI-Reuter).

THE political future of Korea is expected to be thrashed out at a special conference, including the North Koreans and the Chinese Communists, but final decisions would probably remain with the General Assembly of the United Nations, it was learned here today.

Diplomatic sources here believed that the sequence of events would follow this tentative five-point plan.

(1) An armistice in Korea.

(2) A United Nations General Assembly to be convened in special session.

(3) The special assembly to nominate a "negotiation body" of several states.

(4) This body to negotiate on behalf of the United Nations at a "special" conference on Korea.

(5) Decisions of this conference to be eventually ratified by the General Assembly.

U.N To Propose New And Bold Plan

TOKYO, April 26.

The United Nations is believed ready to propose a new and bold plan to end the Korean armistice deadlock at a special plenary session of full delegates meeting at Pan Mun Jon tomorrow.

But no details of the reported plan are known.

The United Nations called the full meeting of Generals and Admirals when the Communists broke off staff officer negotiations on prisoners exchange on Friday.

It will be the first full meeting between the two sides for more than two months.

In response to Prime Minister Nehru's appeal for voluntary gifts of foodgrains and cash for the relief of the people in scarcity areas in Bihar and Madras, Madhya Pradesh remitted a sum of Rs. 10,23,293-11-0 towards the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

ALL-INDIA TIBBI CONFERENCE

Dr. Sushila Nayar, Health Minister of Delhi State, inaugurated the All-India Tibbi Conference in Delhi on Friday. Photo shows the Health Minister opening the Conference.

Nehru Defends India's Foreign Policy

AUDIENCE REMAINS CALM DESPITE THREATENING CLOUDS

DARJEELING, April 26.

INDIA'S Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, told a gathering of 10,000 persons in the grounds of Government House here today that India's foreign policy was one of friendliness and co-operation with all nations on her frontiers, particularly China and Tibet.

He said India did not have any aggressive designs towards any nation of the world, nor did he think that any other nation had aggressive designs against India.

All the same, the Prime Minister said, there was the need to defend the borders of the country.

He asked the people of the frontier to live in constant alertness for the defence and security of India.

"It would be unwise," the Prime Minister went on, "to rely on our military strength. Militarily we are not a weak nation, but the best guarantee of our defence is the people's unity and their determination.

The Prime Minister asked the people to concentrate on increased productivity in agriculture and industry, and to co-operate in carrying out the five-year plan of the Government as worked out by the National Planning Commission.

Referring to the different communities of the Darjeeling district, namely, the Lepchas, Bhutias, Nepalese and Tibetans, Mr. Nehru said that the policy of the Government was to encourage the development of different cultures and languages prevailing in different parts of the country.

He asked the different communities to help each other for their prosperity and welfare.

Mr. Nehru said that the recent elections had proved beyond doubt that "we have established real People's Raj in India". In a few weeks time there would be a new Ministry in every State, and as far as local problems were concerned, they would be free to act in their own way.

But he warned the new State Governments that any tendency to provincialism would affect the entire country and weaken national integrity.

While the Prime Minister was speaking the sky was overcast with thick clouds which threatened to dissolve into a downpour at any minute. But his audience remained calm and enthusiastic throughout, cheering and shouting slogans.

In the evening, the Prime Minister received local political leaders and public men before being entertained with a Lepcha tribal dance at Government House.

Earlier, on his arrival, Tibetan Lamas from the local monasteries presented him with a silken scarf as a token of their goodwill.

Tomorrow, Mr. Nehru will visit the Nepal border accompanied by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy. He will also address district Congress workers before leaving for Gangtok.

Two Pilots Killed In Mid-Air Collision

SAIGON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Both pilots were killed when two French Air Force 'Hellcat' fighters collided in the air yesterday near Tai Ninh, 85 kilometres north-west of Saigon, the French Army stated today.

Japanese prisons on Monday will release approximately ten thousand prisoners under an amnesty programme to mark the end of the Occupation.

Madras State's 'Gift' To N.G.O.s

MADRAS, April 26, (PTI): The Madras Government have decided that all non-gazetted employees as well as employees of local bodies in the State, drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 300 per month, will hereafter have to pay no school fees for their children studying in elementary and secondary schools upto and including III forms, and that those studying in high school classes — forms IV to VI will have to pay only half fees, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, announced today.

This concession, he added, would not cover library, athletic and other such special levies for particular purposes.

RED FLAG GOES UP

HYDERABAD, April 26, (PTI): The Communist flag was publicly hoisted here this evening for the first time since October, 1946, in the presence of a big gathering.

The occasion was a public meeting to feliciate the members of the Andhra Mahasabha and the Communist Party the ban on which was recently lifted by the Government.

Hoisting the Red Flag, Mr. Akhtar Hussain, M.L.A. and Editor of an Urdu daily "Awam", congratulated the members of both the parties for their valiant struggle against "reactionary forces" in the country during the years their parties were under ban.

MALAYAN LIBERATION ARMY CHIEF SHOT DEAD

Templer Steps Up Campaign

SINGAPORE, April 26 (UPA).

SELANGOR'S No. 1 Communist terrorist, Long Pin, was shot dead with three of his men in Ulu, Selangor on Saturday, by men of the British Suffolk Regiment.

Long Pin, who had a $25,000 reward on his head, was the commander of the "number one regiment of the Malayan Liberation Army." His death, in a fierce engagement, resulted from information given to British officers by local residents.

Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner in Malaya, cabled congratulations to the Suffolks.

CALL TO EUROPEANS

KUALA LUMPUR, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner for Malaya, today renewed his demand for "more work and less pay" in the Federation

Speaking at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here, he urged Europeans to set an example, and said: "I do ask you to search your minds and your conscience to see if there is not more that could be done in respect of voluntary work which has a very direct bearing to the emergency".

Gen. Templer said: "Europeans must learn to see themselves not just as transients without roots in Malaya, but as part of the tradition of partnership between Britain and Malaya which has endured in the past and will endure in the future."

He urged Europeans to crusade against racial barriers or discriminations and to set an example in business ethics.

Getting Tough With Reds In Indo-China

HANOI, April 26, (UPA): The United States military shipments to the French of Vietnamese forces fighting Communism have been greatly increased recently, Jean Letourneau, French Minister for the Associated States of Indo-China, said on Saturday.

In an exclusive interview, the soft-spoken but tough cabinet minister who also is High Commissioner for this battle-torn land said native forces are being built up to a "genuine national army" under French tutilage.

Letourneau pledged that France would never pull out from Indo-China in the face of Communist assault, and if Red China actively entered the war France would immediately appeal to the U.N. to take the same kind of action as it did in Korea

He said if Indo-China fell into the hands of international Communism, South Asia as a whole, including India, would be taken over or become ripe for conquest by world Communism "And I do not need to recall how important these areas are because of their raw materials and dense populations.'.

The short, round Minister, first member of the French cabinet to be assigned to duties overseas, complained that too many people regard the Indo-China war as a 'local revolt rather than a full-scale war". Until they change that attitude he foresaw little chance of "internationalizing" the conflict

Internationalization under the auspices of the United Nations is "not impossible", he said. The United Nations might internationalize the conflict after a foreign power steps into Vietnam "but I must say there is no evidence so far of such a possibility. I am willing to believe that some day people will realize we are fighting here not so much to protect our interests as to preserve the lives and independence of several million Vietnamese".

CALCUTTA, April 26, (PTI): The first meeting of the newly-elected Calcutta Corporation will be held on May 1, to elect its Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

City Businessman Arrested On Bribery Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

RATILAL M. NANAVATI, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and one of the directors of Messrs. Nanavati and Company was arrested by the police allegedly for offering bribe to a top ranking official of the Food Ministry, Government of India, Delhi.

Nanavati's arrest which was made by an officer of the Special Police, Government of India, with the assistance of Bombay Police on Thursday, followed the exposure of the "Fertiliser Scandal" in Delhi, which had also been the issue of many interpellations in Parliament.

One of the officials of the Food Ministry had already been taken into custody in this connection. Nanavati is alleged to have offered bribe to obtain Government contracts. Narayan Rao Sahani, Manager of Nanavati's firm, was also arrested. They were both subsequently released on bail.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, extended the bail period of the arrested businessmen, pending investigations into the case.

'Lusis' Lucky To Enter Provincial Final

RAILWAY DOMINATE BUT FAIL TO SCORE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS Sports are well on the way to win their second trophy of the season, for this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground, they accounted for Western Railway by the odd goal in three in the Provincial Hockey Championship semi-finals.

It was yet another tale of poor marksmanship for the Western Railway outfit. They dominated play, but the forwards were rather slow, as well as their shooting ability was poor. But what the attack lacked was amply made up for by the defence. The entire defence, intermediate and deep played a tireless game. Gangaram and Jadhav were outstanding.

The Lusitanian defence also stole honours. Walter D'Souza showed marked improvement in temperament, consequently giving a good display of stick work. The intermediate line was well served by Amir Kumar and Maxie Vaz.

There was, of course, a downgrade in the Lusitanian attack, which was the same that played Tatas in the Invitation final. Far too individual attempts which came croppers at the twenty-five yard line only. The attack was concentrated on the right wing, Luis Vaz providing good centres. Howard Abraham and M. Britto put in some fine work.

Western Railway went into the lead in the seventh minute of play when G. Fernandes, the left winger connected a pass from the right. The Lusitanians should have immediately equalized but Howard Abraham failed with a 'sitter' shooting straight into Gulam, the Railway custodian.

But it was Abraham who made amends a few minutes later when he took the ball down into "Lusis" territory all on his own and beat Sacru Menezes all ends up.

However, the Western Railway outfit concentrated a powerful attack on the Lusitanians. They were not, however, able to produce any tangible results. In the tenth minute of play Louis Vaz, the 'Lusis' right winger cut in, after acceptance a deep defenders clearance and passed to Nandy Singh, but with only the goalie at his mercy he shot wide.

Lusitanians have to thank Railway custodian Gulam and centre forward Britto for their winning goal. Gulam stopped a ball going wide, which rebounded into play, but Britto banged the rebound to give the goalkeeper no chance to save.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS "A": S. Menezes, E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza, H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, Nandy Singh, M. Britto, H. Abraham, P. Pereira.

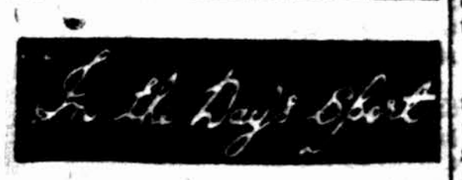
WESTERN RAILWAY "A":—Gulam Mahomed; Jadhav, Gangaram; Agre, Dias, Ismail; D'Lima, Rozario, Siddique, Arthur Fernandes, G. Fernandes.

Umpires: Felix and D. Fernandes.

F. A. Amateur Cup Final

LONDON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Walthamstow Avenue beat Leyton by two goals to one at Wembley Stadium here today to win the Football Association Amateur Cup.

The teams were level at one goal all at half time and after ninety minutes play, and extra time was played.



HOCKEY

Bloyds Reclamation Ground:

5-40 p.m. Lusis 'B' vs. Police 'B' (Jepsen Cup Semi-Final—replay).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. I.C.I. vs. Khandoba Vijay; 5-46 Dynamos vs. Dockyard (Nadkarni Cup).

Asbestos Enter Jepsen Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Lusitanians "B" and Bombay State Police 'B' were concerned in a drawn game in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament semi-final, each side scoring once.

The first session was goalless, but Viegas gave Lusis the lead in the succeeding period. Tambe equalized for the Policemen.

In the other semi-final played earlier Asbestos Cement scored a solitary goal victory over Overseas Communications Sports Club thus entering the final. Dalvi scored the winners only goal.

Hockey Players Wed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Olympic and Bombay Hockey star Reg Rodrigues of the Times of India, this evening joined the ranks of the "benedicks", when he married Miss Lillian Cooke, former goalkeeper of Bombay Grey's "B" and an air-hostess in Air India.

The ceremony which was fully choral, for performed by Fr. Ignatius Lobo and was attended by a large circle of his and her sporting friends.

Robinson-Maxim Bout Off

NEW YORK, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The proposed world title bout in June between Ray Robinson, world middle-weight champion, and Joey Maxim, light heavy title holder, will not now take place, according to promoter Jim Norris.

Mr. Norris said yesterday that he had abandoned plans for the fight, which would have been for Maxim's title.

George Gainford, Rosinson's manager said here that Robinson could not be dissuaded from making another trip to Europe this summer. He has booked passage on the limner "Liberate" sailing on May 24.

WINS AT ODDS OF 561 TO 1

LONDON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Odds of just over 561 to one, the biggest since the war, were paid out by the totalisator on the first race at the Newbury, Berkshire, meeting on Saturday, April 19.

Bookmakers offered only 233 to 1 against the winner, Dastrette, who is a horse without a tail. The tail had to be cut off because the hairs grew inward.

For a two-shilling stake the dividend for a win was £56-4-3, with £11-6-3 for a place. This is far from the record tote dividend of £341-2-6 to two-shillings paid out over Coole at Haydock Park, Lancashire on November 30, 1929 which represented odds of 3,410 to 1.

Sedgman Shows Winning Form

LONDON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Frank Sedgman, Australian and world number one lawn tennis player beat Steffan Stockenburg of Sweden 6/1, 6/4 to win the men's singles in the Hard Court Tournament at Sutton (Surrey) today.

Stockenburg made a plucky but unavailing effort to avoid defeat. Sedgman was not at his brilliant best, but he took the first set easily. Stockenburg levelled the second set at three all, and again in the eighth game. He was three times within a point of 5-4, but Sedgman produced winning shots to take the game and the next for the match.

IMPRESSIVE WIN FOR SHELL

Nadkarni Cup Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BURMAH-SHELL made an impressive debut in this season's Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament by accounting for Globe Sports in the second round played at the Cooperage this evening, by three goals to one.

The architect of Burmah-Shell's victory was Maxie Fernandes, their outside left, who scored twice after the equalizer, after the breather.

Burmah-Shell were definitely the better team. They combined well but their inner forwards should speed up their wingers, sending through more often. Maxie Fernandes was seen to advantage on the left wing.

Globe Sports kept up their spirit. They retaliated every time, their opponents made a bid. Moshin was good in deep defence, while the attack was well kept up by Gonder. Kunder and Robert had a difficult time in deep defence.

Midway through the second session Burmah-Shell scored through centre forward Lobo. A free kick taken by Kunder, just at the nick of time placed Globe on level terms.

Globe Sports retaliated in the next minutes, but had no luck. Two grand goals by Maxie Fernandes put things to an for the winners.

The teams were:

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Le Febour, Poonawalla, A. Fernandes; Franklin, Middlecoat, Bernard; Diego, Rego, Lobo, Martin, Maxie.

GLOBE SPORTS: Milton; Kunder, Robert; Moshin, Alam Aziz, Salamat; Akhtar, Gonder Pai, Sakhia, Nagraj.

REFEREE: P. Natarajan.

Physical Training Display

The annual athletic sports and physical training display of the Mandvi High School was held at the Brabourne Stadium last evening. The photograph on the left shows "lathi drill" in progress, while the picture on the right shows Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager, PTI, who presided, a keen spectator.

Physical Education For Every Child Ought Be Compulsory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager of the Press Trust of India, emphasised here today "the necessity of physical education for every child." He was distributing the prizes on the occasion of the annual athletic sports and physical training display of the Mandvi High School at the Brabourne Stadium.

Mr. Bharatan said, "It is the duty of the State to educate every child physically, mentally and morally. If a child is brought up physically well, it will become easier for him to imbibe moral and mental education," he added.

Addressing the competitors in the sports, Mr. Bharatan said, "I was delighted to see how you vied with one another to win the prizes. Though you may not have won it, I appreciate the way in which you fought for it."

He said that the winning of a prize was not as important as the fighting for it.

Floodlit Soccer In Bangalore

BANGALORE, April 26 (PTI): The first football tournament played under flood lights commenced here tonight when the Sullivan Sports Club and Bangalore Sportings played a drawn match, each side scoring once.

Perumal, outside-right, scored for the Bangalore Sportings in the first and Antony inside-left equalised in the second half.

Eight teams including the Madras Football Association are taking part in the tournament conducted by the Congress Exhibition organised by the Bangalore District Congress Committee.

Bangalore had three flood lit exhibition matches earlier in the season.

Begum Aga Khan's Horse Wins Esher Cup

SANDOWN PARK, Surrey, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Begum Aga Khan's Nightman won the Esher Cup run over a mile here today. Mrs. Camille Evan's Longstone was second and Mr. Maurice Oster's Roclarice third. Twenty ran.

BETTING: 10 to 1 Nightman, 15 to 2 (favourite) Longstone, 10 to 1 Roclarice.

Won by threequarters of a length with one and half lengths between second and third.

Judicate and Detonator did not run. Clayton Rode Tudor Fortune, others were identical as probables.

Winnings Of £85,000 Not Claimed In U.S.

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail): Winnings amounting to nearly £ 85,000 were not claimed on New York State racetracks last year, it is officially reported.

All "forgotten" money is turned over to the New York State's general fund if winning tickets are not cashed by April 1 each year.

'LING WEEK' DISPLAYS

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAVATI, April 26: The Swedish Gymnastic Association every year celebrates a "LING WEEK" in Commemoration of Dr. Ling the Father of Swedish System of Physical Education. The celebrations are in vogue for the 14 years. This year 15th "Ling Week" was celebrated and various attractive events and programmes in Physical Culture were arranged.

The celebrations took place in Parikhs Dolls Hall. Amongst the programme, the demonstrations, exhibited by the Sophia Girls Troop, Idla Troop (Istonia) and a Stockholm Gymnastics Team were the best.

Shri Gajananrao Gokhale, B. Sc., an expert gymnast of Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, and Well-known Cane Mallakhamb expert of Lingiad Festival, was specially invited and requested by Mr. Tore Yanson, the Director of Swedish Gymnastic Association to give demonstration of Indian Physical Culture and Yogic exercises. Shri Gokhale gave demonstration in Cane Mallakhamb and Yogas which were much appreciated by the experts

ARYAN GYMKHANA IN A DRAWN GAME

SEREMBAN, Malaya, April 26 (PTI): The Aryan Gymkhana from Calcutta today held a Negrisembilan State Eleven to a two all draw. Playing superior game, the Indian side established a 2-0 lead at half time, scoring through F. Anthony and Narayan. But the home side dictated terms after the breather to score two goals towards the closing stages to level the score. Both the goals came from Tong Hong who beat the Indian goalie, Arikhanathan with splendid high shots.

Subba Row Shines

CAMBRIDGE, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): R. Subba Row, Indian student at Cambridge gave another fine bowling display and took five wickets for 17 runs for the University to bring his match analysis to 11 wickets for 52 runs in the 2-day match against Crypties

The University had little difficulty in beating the Club by 10 wickets, thanks to Subba Row who took six first innings wickets for 35 yesterday and they scored 52 not out.

Subba Row was dismissed early yesterday without addition to his score.

Final scores—Cryties 170 and 120. Cambridge 198 for seven and 96 for no wicket.

Hindustan Aircraft In Quarter Final

HOLDERS TO MEET CUSTOMS IN BEIGHTON CUP HOCKEY

CALCUTTA, April 26 (PTI).

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT, Bangalore (holders), scored a convincing 6-0 win over Armed Police Brigade from Barrackpore in the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament here today. They meet Customs, the local senior division league runners in the quarter-finals.

Hindustan Aircraft opened the account in the second minute of the first half through Fitzgerald, centre-forward, followed by one each by Domingo, inside-left and Rajagopal, left-outer in the fifth and seventh minutes respectively. Rajagopal's goal came off a penalty corner.

Three quick goals in the first half appeared to throw the Policemen out of gear and for the rest of the time they were often pinned into their 25 area. Kodandapani, the Bangalore inside-right, performed a hat trick in the second half scoring in the 17th, 19th and 22nd minutes respectively.

The teams were:

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT: Desamathu; McBride and Archer, Nazrat, Unnikrishnan and Veerraghavan, Gurumurthi, Kodandapani, Fitzgerald Domingo and Rajagopal.

ARMED POLICE BRIGADE: Hukum Singh; John Christian and Elmuana; Rai, Tham Bahadur and Brij Mohan; Naren Chandra, Sein Tshring, Boxman, Mila and Tikken.

CUSTOMS WIN

Calcutta Customs won their replayed third round match against Mohammedan Sporting by a solitary goal.

On the run of play Customs deserved to win but the major part of the game was fairly contested. The Mohammedan attack had everything else but the scoring power. Their forwards were frequently deprived of a coveted goal mostly through untiring efforts of Claudius, the opposing right-half.

The winning goal came in the 21st minutes of the first half through a penalty bully from which Ravi Dev, Customs centre-half, got the better of Arif, the Mohammedan Sporting goal keeper.

RANGERS BEAT CALCUTTA F.C.

Rangers moved into the third round beating Calcutta Football Club by one goal to nil in their replayed match.

There was little to choose between the team, both resorting to a scrappy game. Abestein, inside-left, led Rangers to victory scoring in the 20th minutes of the first half.

REPLAY DRAWN

Measures and St. Thomas Old Pupils Association played goalless draw in the second round of the tournament. This was their second outing.

FIRST ROUND MATCH

In the only first round match Police beat Saint Josephs by six goals to one. This was their third meeting.

M. D'Souza, the winners' right-half scored twice in the first half from penalty corners following with to more in the second in similar fashion. His scores included a hat trick. Beech outside-left and Mahar, inside-left got the other two goals for the police. Townrow, St. Joseph's left-back reduced the margin midway through the second half.

England's Hockey 'Triple'

GLASGOW, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): England defeated Scotland here today by seven goals to zero in the Hockey International to win the triple crown.

England had previously defeated Ireland and Wales.

Baroda D.L.B. Elections

BARODA, April 26.

The election to the Baroda District Local Board commenced today in Dabhoi, Sokhada, Savli and Latipur. Election in other parts of the district will be held on April 20 and May 5.

Comedian Formby Takes To Racing

LONDON, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): George Formby, the world famous comedian, who began his working life in the stables of the late George Lambton at New Market, has become a racehorse owner. He brought a two-year-old colt, which he has named Percy Piggott, and sent him to be trained by Michael Pope at Goring, near Reading, Berkshire.

Although Mr. Formby had no success in his thirty-odd rides, he has never ceased to hope for a winner.

If his young racehorse is good enough to achieve his ambition, it is his wish that the success will be shared with the boy jockey, Lester Piggott, 16-year-old son of his old pal, Keith Piggott, who was also an apprentice in another stable when George was at Newmarket.

The engagement has been ratified, so the date when the two Piggotts, horse and rider, are coupled in some not too distant flat-race is one to rememer.

More Prize Money For Ascot Races

LONDON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The added prize money at the series of meetings at Ascot this year will amount to pounds 91,200. This includes pounds 39,600 during the four days of the Royal Ascot Meeting beginning on June 17. There will be twelve days racing on the Roval Health during the year.

The most valuable race will be the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, to be run on Saturday, July 19. This will be pounds 20,000 added to a pounds 200 sweepstakes. This race was known as the Festival of Britain Stakes last year.

The Ascot Gold Cup will have pounds 10,000 added to a pounds 100 sweepstakes.

The Queen, in accordance with the custom, is presenting a piece of plate, worth pounds 250 for the winner of the Gold Vase, which is run on the first day of the Royal Meeting.

Racing Under Floodlights?

LONDON, (By Air Mail): The Australian Jockey Club is investigating the possibility of holding horse racing under flood lights in New South Wales, states a Sydney message.

The Club Secretary, Mr. W. M. Parry-Okeden, said the racing public in Sydney was patronising night trotting meetings so well that there seemed to be a future for floodlit horse racing.

The attendance at race meetings in Sydney average about 25,000 and night trotting about 20,000.

Third Horse Was The Winner!

LONDON, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): An incident unparalleled in recent years on the British turf occurred at the Thirsk (Yorkshire) racetrack last week.

After an exciting finish to the Hambleton Plate over six furlongs the Judge placed Norah Glover first, Golden Friendship second and Miller Dam third

An objection was lodged by J. Foy, rider of Golden Friendship against Norah Glover, and G. Merrills, rider of Miller Dam, objected to both first and second on grounds of bumping and boring

After a long delay the Stewards announced Miller Dam as the winner with Golden Friendship and Norah Glover both disqualified. Perce Neige was placed second. As the judge places only four horses, no third was officially placed. The placings of runners-up are done by a press official but have no recognition so the judge was unable to give a third although there were fourteen runners.

The last time a thord horse lodged a successful objection against the first two was at New Market on April 27, 1922.

In this case the fourth horse was officially placed second and the fifth horse third.

Lucky backers of Perce Neige on the tote at Thirsk last week received odds of jut over 112 to 1 for a place—and the horse only finished fourth.

Copper Workers On Strike

SANTIAGO, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): Twelve thousand workers on three Anaconda Copper Mining Company properties in Chile are on strike for more pay and benefits. A two-month old strike by workers in Anglo-Lautaro Nitrate Company's plants in Maria Elena, Northern Chile, and Valdivia in the South, was settled last night when an agreement was signed in Santiago. The workers who struck over wage demands go back to work on Monday.

SAIGON, April 26: Hguyen Khac, Vietnam's new minister to Britain left Saigon by air today for London.

INDIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHINA

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI): The Indian Cultural Mission to China left Delhi this morning for Canton by a special charterd plane.

The delegation is led by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and includes 13 other members. The delegation was seen off at the Palam air port by a large number of friends. Among those present at the airport were: Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Food Minister, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary and the Chinese Charge de Affairs.

The general function of the delegation is to interpret to the Chinese people various aspects of traditional thought and progressive modern cultural trends in India. On its return it will report to the Government of India on the various aspects of Chinese cultural life and thought.

The members of the delegation are: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (leader), Acharya Narendra Dev, Messrs. M. Chlapathi Rau, President, Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Frank Moraes, Amarnath Jha, P. C. Begchi, Mrs. Durga Bai, Nawab Zain Yar Jung, Messrs. S. Bagavantham, B. N. Ganguli, N. S. Bendre, Miss Shanta Rao, Dr. N. P. Chakravarti and Miss Leilamani Naidu.

The specially-chartered plane carrying the delegates left Dum Dum at 12-30 p.m.

Water Scarcity In M. P. Towns

NAGPUR, April 26 (PTI).

WITH the advancing summer, scarcity of drinking water is growing in several towns of Madhya Pradesh. Specially affected towns are Amravati, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Bhandara, Raigarh and Hinganghat.

Reports about drying up of wells and cuts in water supply have also been received from Damoh, Pulgaon and a few other towns.

In Nagpur, however, though the duration of supply continues to be limited, water levels in both the tanks are at a level high enough to ensure steady supply during the hot season.

Only 20 out about 116 municipalities in the State possess water supply system catering to the needs of 13,45,000 people. Water scarcity has been acutely felt in these towns as the population has outgrown the capacity of the water-works which were planned and executed more than 50 years ago.

The oldest water works in the State is perhaps at Achalpur, Amravati District, dating back to 1435. Water from an anicut passes through a conduit to the town by gravity. At Burhanpur, Nimar District, supply is from the spring fed reservoirs and underground acqueduct from the times of the Moghul Emperors.

Scanty rainfall in the last few years has continuously reduced levels in reservoirs.

To tide over the scarcity, the municipalities, in co-operation with the Government, have taken measures to augment water supply. These include the installation of additional pumping sets, reconditioning of old wells and supply from water-lorries to people in outlaying areas.

DROUGHT CONDITIONS

BANARAS: About one hundred and fifty villages with a population of 40,000 in Chandauli-Chagia Tehsil have been stricken with drought, according to reports reaching here. Streams and wells in the area had dried up owing to inadequate rains during the last three years, the reports said.

Scarcity of food also existed in the area, the reports added.

MADRAS RELIEF MEASURES

MADRAS: The Madras State Famine Relief Committee which met today, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister, presiding, decided to allocate about Rs. 2,60,000—the amount so far collected, for relief work in the famine-affected areas in the State.

A six-member executive to expedite the work of relief was also constituted.

N.-E. Railway's Hindi Equivalent

NEW DELHI, April 26: On reconsideration, the Railway Board have decided that the Hindi equivalent of the North-Eastern Railway will be Purvottar instead of Uttar-Purva, as notified vide the press note issued on April 10, 1952.

MOTHER-GENERAL OF ERNAKULAM DEAD

ERNAKULAM, April 26 (PTI): The Very Reverend Mother-General, Mother Mary of St. Teresa's Convent, Ernakulam, died here this morning of heart failure at the age of 61.

She was Mother-General for 18 years and was largely responsible for raising the St. Teresa's Convent at Ernakulam and the Mount Carnell College, Bangalore to the status of first grade colleges.

The funeral will take place here tomorrow morning.

More Ministers For PEPSU?

PATIALA, April 26, (PTI): In response to the telephonic summons from Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, Chief Minister of PEPSU who is at Delhi, Sardar Dara Singh and Chaudhri Inder Singh, prominent members of the United Front Party left for Delhi today.

According to knowledgeable circles both are likely to be taken in the PEPSU cabinet.

Sardar Gian Singh is holding consultations with the States Ministry about the expansion of the Cabinet.

IKE NOT FOR WHISTLE STOP CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, April 26, (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Eisenhower will discuss election issues publicly when he returns to the United States, but he will make no "whistle stop campaign" for the Republican Presidential nomination his campaign manager, Senator Henry Lodge Cabot, said at Marblehead, Massachusetts, last night.

Mr. Lodge, addressing a rally to promote Eisenhower's candidacy said the General, who resigns as Europeans Defence Commander on June 1 would be "completely frank with the American people."

Gen. Eisenhower will not follow the custom of other candidates and make a "whistle stop tour of the country in a private coach or on the back of a train", his campaign manager said.

"He will be himself, remain in character, do things his regular way", Senator Lodge declared.

EMPRESS MILL WORKERS TO BE REINSTATED

NAGPUR, April 26, (PTI). Mr. Justice K. T. Mangalmurti of the Nagpur High Court today announced his award in the management-employee dispute of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, and directed that the 15 discharged workers be reinstated on or before May 1 and paid their wages including dearness allowance for the period January 3, 1952, to the date of their reinstatement.

The discharge of the fifteen workers was in contravention of the provisions of Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, and so was not legally justified, his lordship said.

Mr. Justice Mangalmurti said that Section 16(2) of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947, was not applicable to the case and hence, the mills "cannot refuse to reinstate the workers and so, it is not necessary for me to determine the compensation mentioned in the last para of that provision".

The dispute between the management of the Empress Mills and the President of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh over the discharge of workers on January 3 last was, by agreement of the parties concerned, referred to arbitration by Mr. Justice K. T. Mangalmurti on February 28.

Railway Rates Tribunal

NEW DELHI, April 26, (PTI): Mr. P. V. Subba Rao, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a member of the Railway Rates Tribunal, in place of Mr. S. P. Mohapatra, whose appointment as a Judge of the Orissa High Court was announced recently.

Mr. Subba Rao was at one time practising in the Privy Council.

The two other members of the tribunal are Mr. N. S. Lokur, Chairman, and Mr. L. M. Roy.

Army Firemen To Rescue

JAMMU April 26, (PTI): Fire fighting squads of the Indian Army and Air Force helped to put out a fire which broke out in a refugee camp here yesterday, and saved nearly sixty refugee families from becoming homless.

No Partitioning Of Holdings

Continued from Page 3 col. 5)

the fragment-holder and purchase the fragment at the market value to be arrived at, according to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

The fragment-holder is thus safeguarded against any loss. Shri Morarji Desai, the then Minister for Revenue in his speech in the legislative assembly on February Legislative Assembly on February 14, 1947, clarified the point as folows:

"There is no question of taking away land from anybody compulsorily. It is only when he sells it that it will be regulated, and when he himself goes out to sell it, where is the question of depriving him of his land? He does it voluntarily..... In future, one has only to declare his intention and Government will purchase his land, when others do not come forward to do so. So it will be an additional advantage to the person concerned."

After purchase, the Government can lease the land to any of the neighbouring people and get it cultivated. Even the existing tenants cultivating fragments are not discontinued. Nobody's exiting rights or interests are interfered with or disturbed.

No Partitioning

After dealing with the existing fragments, the Act absolutely prohibits creation of fragments by transfer or partition. Partitions by Civil Court decrees cannot be executed so as to create a fragment.

Transactions done on account of transfer or partition of land so as to create a fragment, are void and the persons guilty of the breach of the law are liable to pay a fine upto Rs. 250.

The scope of this Act is at present restricted to the pre-merger Districts of the Bombay State. Because the merged areas have not yet been fully surveyed and classified the Act has not been applied to them. The fixation of standard areas for the merged areas where the Record of Rights exists is, however, under consideration of the Government.

As an experimental measure, the standard areas were fixed in 1949 for 186 villages in eight Districts. Subsequently, such areas have been fixed for all the pre-merger Districts of the State.

Compact Blocks

Side by side, active steps are being taken to consolidate the holdings into compact blocks. This process is naturally slow, as it involves valuation of all the holdings in a village and their redistribution, so as to secure to each cultivator the same return from land which he got formerly.

The consolidation process has a limited objective. It brings together scattered plots owned by the cultivators into compact block or blocks. **Every effort is made to form economic holdings, but this is not always possible.** The basic principle is that no person shall be deprived of his land. Where the exchange is made, the holder must get land of the same value and productivity. Unfortunately, due to pressure of population on land, there are several holders who own uneconomic holdings. They cannot be displaced. All that is done is to collect their scattered holdings into compact blocks. No one is deprived of his land.

Compensation

For the purpose of consolidation, holdings of equal fertility and outturn are exchanged as far as possible. But it will not always be possible to exchange land exactly of equal fertility or of equal area, Provision has, therefore, been made in the Act, for the payment of compensation to the owner who is allotted a holding of less market value than the original holding or for recovery of compensation from any owner, who is allotted a holding of a greater market value than that of his original holdings.

The amount of compensation is to be determined, as far as possible, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The present market value of the land is the basis of exchange and the compensation to be paid or recovered, as prescribed in the Act is, for the small difference in area or value ofthe plots exchanged.

The work of Consolidation is not done in an arbitrary manner. The aim is to see that the holder gets the same income from the consolidated blocks, as he used to get from the scattered plots. In other words, his income will not only normally not suffer, but will automatically, increase in years to come, on account of the compactness of the area under cultivation.

Transfer Of Tenure

After the process of consolidation is finished, the tenure of the original holding is transferred from the old holding to the new consolidated holding. Similarly, leases, debts and encumbrances, if any, are transferred from the old holding to the new consolidated holdings adjusted and fixed up. It is possible that the man who owns five acres at present might get four and a half acres, because he gets a better land than what he had originally possessed, or even four acres, and another man who owns five acres might get the acres, because he got an inferior land, but the outturn from the land will be the same. That will be the standard which will be adopted when consolidation is made.

In the process of consolidation, the interests of the tenants are safeguarded, as far as possible. No tenant is deprived of his tenancy thrown out or put to a loss. On the other hand, tenancies are usually transferred to the exchanged lands. If there is any difference in value between the original holdings and exchanged ones, adjustments in rents are made. The detailed procedure of the consolidation of holdings is briefly as under:—

Selection Of Villages

(1) Villages are selected by the Government for the consolidation work and a notification to that effect is published at the Kacheri and the village concerned.

(2) The Consolidation Officer issues, a notice that the scheme of consolidation is to be prepared. He makes announcement calling upon all persons who claim any rights to the possession under the Mamlatdar's Court Act, 1906, the Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act2 1949 and under chapter IX of the Bombay Land Revenue, Code, to make their claims for posession within 21 days from the date of the issue of notice. He decides these claims and thus brings the Record of Rights up-to-date before taking up the consolidation work.

Village Committee

(3) A village Committee is appointed to assist the Consolidation Officer. Valuation of all lands is made by the Consolidation Officer with the help of this Village Committee. This valuation is published at the village and objections, if any, are invited.

(4) After the valuation has been finalised, the Consolidation Officer makes a provisional blocking of the holding, keeping in view the fact that every holder must get land of equal productivity. This provisional scheme is usually made in consultation with the village Panchas and the holders. It is then published for inviting objections.

(5) In the light of the objections received, the scheme is then finalised and published under Section 19(1) at the village and further objections, if any, are invited within 30 days. After their receipt, they are considered by the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records and the Scheme that is finally amended, after considering the objections, is republished under Section 19(2) for inviting the Settlement Commissioner confirms the scheme. But, if any objections are forthcoming, the scheme is submitted to the Government for orders.

Publication In Gazette

(6) On the confirmation of the scheme, it is published in the Government Gazette and also in the Village concerned and announced by a beat of drum. If all the owners affected by the scheme agree to enter into possession of new holdings, the Consolidation Officer will allow them to do so forthwith. However, if there are any dissentients, the holders are entitled to the possession of the new holdings from the commencement of the next agricultural year.

(7) The Government freely grants Tagavi loans to such holders as are unable to compensation amount due from them under the scheme.

Once the compact blocks have been formed, no fragmentation is allowed without the permission of the Collector. Similarly, a consolidated block cannot be transferred without the permission of the Collector and no block can be partitioned or broken up without the sanction of the Government. This provision effectively ensures that the good work done by the consolidation of holdings will not go up in smoke.

Trained Staff

For this important work of consolidation, special staff has been selected and trained. There are five Consolidation Officers, twenty-one Assistant Consolidation Officers and 126 Surveyors. All this staff had to be specially trained for this type of work.

The cost of the consolidation of holdings is borne entirely by the Government. No charge or fee is levied on the holders. At present, the annual expenditure that is being incurred on this account is nearly Rs. 7 lakhs.

In the initial stages, the progress of this work was slow, as many legal and practical difficulties were encountered and had to be solved, practices had to be crystalized and the work was put on sound lines. In order to ensure proper co-ordination of work and to facilitate its progress, powers under chapter K-A of the Land Revenue Code have been delegated to the Assistant Consolidation Officers, who are usually in charge of one District. They can certify the entries in the Record of Rights and bring it up-to-date for the purposes of consolidation of holdings.

Initial Prejudices

The progress of the work depends to a large extent, on the co-operation of the public. Initial prejudices have to be overcome and for this purpose considerable propaganda has to be done, including personal approach to the holders who are reluctant to exchange their ancestral lands. So far, schemes of consolidation of holdings in 446 villages have been prepared.

It will thus be seen that the consolidation of holdings will usher in a new era in agriculture. Wastage of labour and bullock-power will be eleminated. The ground for effecting improvements in land will have been prepared. The boundary disputes and litigations will be minimised and above all the productivity of land will be appreciably raised.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

2 Languages On 1 Sound Track

OTTAWA, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Canadian National Film Board technicians yesterday revealed a new and far-reaching development—a process for recording two languages on one sound track.

Till now each language version of a film required a separate sound track and a separate film.

One language or the other can be cut in or out during the showing of a film by use of small "push button" adaptor developed with the single sound track process.

Similarly, sound effects and musical background can be cut in or out.

The process is based on a split sound track. The standard sound track is replaced by separate tracks joined together.

Sindhri Factory's New Managing Director

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI): Mr M P Pai, Joint Secretary, Works, Production and Supply Ministry is appointed to act in a place of Mr B C Mukherji, Managing Director of the Sindhri Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited.

He will take charge of his new office on May 1 from Mr. Mukherji who is proceeding on leave.

Four Killed In Air Crash

SUMMERSIDE, (Prince Edward Island), April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Four members of the Royal Canadian Air Force were killed yesterday when a four-engine Lancaster bomber crashed and burst into flames coming in for a landing at the Air Force base here

Of the eight other occupants, five were seriously injured and three suffered minor injuries A member of the Summerside ground crew suffered slight injuries during rescue work.

I.N.T.U.C. WARNS EMPLOYERS

No Dilatory Attitude

BANGALORE, April, 26 (PTI): The Working Committee of the Indian National Trade Union Congress today threatened to resort to direct action where the employers adopted a stubborn attitude and dilatory tactics in their dealings with workers.

The Working Committee, which continued its discussion today adopted a resolution to this effect to be placed before the General Council, which will meet on Sunday.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6)

hybrid develop cancer. Dr. Gordon also verified that black cancer was hereditary by working with only one species of platyfish. He selected and crossed platys of different populations which were separated geographically for 300,000 years and, therefore, had developed some slight genetic variations peculiar to themselves. So long as the population groups mate among themselves, the genes for black spots are kept in balance and cancer does not develop. But when Dr. Gordon crossed members of the two populations, he found that the modifying genes of one population tend to interact with the black-spot-carrying genes of the other to induce cancer in much the same way as in the swordtail-platyfish crosses.

Dr. Gordon also carried out similar experiments with two closely related species of swordtails. This experiment also showed that black cancer is hereditary in fish.

Dr. Gordon's findings are that a chance combination of genes can produce cancerous offspring in fish, even while breeding two normal types of fish.

Further experiments with fish have shown that two cancerous parents can produce normal offspring.

Since thousands of experiments with plants and animals have shown the principles of inheritance are the same, the experiments with platy and swordtail suggest that the phenomena found in them may also be found in man.

Dr. Gordon says: "We know definitely that a certain few cancers, like retinoblastoma (a tumour of the retina of the eye) are inherited in man. What we need now are more and more acurate case histories of human families in which cancer has appeared. I feel certain that that intensive investigation along these lines will some day provide the basis for some control of those types of cancer which we know are inherited."

Shields For Cleanliness

RECENTLY at the Delhi town hall the Chief Commissioner presented four shields to representatives of four localities in the city for the high standard of cleanliness maintained by them during the "Sanitation Fortnight". Over 60 "Sanads" were also awarded to individuals for meritorious work. It was a good thing that the Chief Commissioner announced that the shields would be awarded annually on the basis of the record of cleanliness for the whole year. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, Health Minister of Delhi State, said that the "Fortnight" was organised to rouse the civic consciousness. Lt.-Col. Barkat Narain, Director of Health Services, urged the public to carry on the work for the whole year. He also said that a survey of sanitation conditions in Delhi would be shortly undertaken by the Government.

Speaking at the World Health Day meeting at Ferozepur, Dr. Suri, Municipal Health Officer, said that the slogan for the World Health Day this year "HEALTHY SURROUNDINGS MAKE HEALTHY PEOPLE" was particularly suited to India; where unhealthy surroundings were in a great part responsible for the high rate of sickness and deaths due to malaria, tuberculosis, cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

The United Nations, Dr. Suri said have accepted the proposition that the world cannot ride to economic prosperity on the backs of unhealthy people.

Bombay the Beautiful, as one of our prominent popular ministers said the other day, is not free from slums nor have all localities healthy surroundings. It is necessary not merely to observe health weeks or fortnights, but it is imperative to see that throughout the year the city is kept in clean condition to avoid the penalties of unhealthy surroundings, which the citizens have to pay if they neglect sanitation of their localities.

Sweepers' strikes are not new to Bombay. These come periodically as pestilences. During some such strikes it was impossible to move even on the high roads of the city without a handkerchief pressed as tight as possible to one's nose. In some areas of course the citizens did commendable garbage-disposal work, where they had open spaces, like Chaupatty seaface, to burn the refuge of the day. But about some other areas, the less said the better.

It is, therefore, necessary to rouse the civic consciousness of the public, including the footpath-sleeping hordes who are responsible for a lot of nuisance, to the slogan of "Healthy surroundings make healthy people" and as an experiment shields for cleanliness and sanitation, as they give to villages in the state, be instituted for the best three or four localities. Co-operation of the public can be enlisted by committees of the locality, as they did in Delhi, and any special aid necessary can be given by the Municipal Corporation, over and above its duty of maintaining the cleanliness of the city as a whole. Will our Socialist corporators make a move in the matter?

Mayor Felicitated

The Mayor of Bombay, Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai was felicitated by the Social Workers' Group. Picture shows the Mayor with Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Taybji and other women workers.

PLANNING AND DEPRESSION

Gadgil Urges Govt. To Adopt Positive Economic Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PROF. D. R. GADGIL, Director of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, today called upon the Government of India, for "a more positive economic policy for protecting the economy from forces arising in world markets and stabilising it at a tolerable level."

Speaking on "planning and the depression" here today, he said, "The present trend in Government policy is more and more to give up instruments of positive economic policy. The danger of this trend has been revealed in the possibility of depression. Even a small recession next year will lead to our economy losing a lot of the ground that it may have covered during the post-war period."

FALL IN PRICES

Analysing the recent fall in prices, he said that the Government of India could not be said to have contributed greatly to the sudden collapse in prices. The prices dropped as a result of the slackening of world demand," he added.

Prof. Gadgil said the Government did not have a proper programme for the maintenance of agricultural prices.

"A situation has been created," he said, "in which reactions of the fall in prices of oilseeds, jute, gur and cotton are likely to be specially disastrous to cultivators all over the country."

He said the possibility that the demand of our products abroad would be low during the next season might create a specially serious problem of balance of payments. "In India, the extra gains obtained through export duties have been treated as ordinary revenue receipts, and no funds are therefore available to meet special balance of payment difficulties," he added.

Prof. Gadgil said that the draft outline of the five-year plan makes references only to the need of integrated price policy. "An integrated price policy, even if intelligently conceived, cannot function by mere announcement. A number of fiscal and physical controls will be necessary to operate such a price policy," he added.

Police To Help

HYDERABAD, April 27 (PTI): The police in the Central Railways are understood to have been asked to render all possible help to passengers, particularly at wayside stations, such as purchasing of tickets, directing them to right destinations, supplying them with water and closing the doors of ladies' compartments.

Suitable rewards are to be awarded to constables for their "commendable" behaviour to passengers.

TENSE SITUATION IN GORAKHPUR

LUCKNOW, April 26, (PTI): The situation continued to be tense in Gorakhpur today following yesterday's police firing on railway workers in which nine were injured of whom two later succumbed to their injuries. Eight were injured as a result of a lathi charge.

A report from Gorakhpur said that the strikers failing to get the bodies of the two persons who died in hospital, organised a mock funeral procession to the cremation ghat today.

A majority of about 8,000 railway workers in the workshop and the offices absented themselves from work today.

The North Eastern Railway administration and the District Magistrate today issued separate press notes on yesterday's incident which started with the protest by some railway workers against alleged rude behaviour of an officer.

STRIKE TO CONTINUE

The twenty-five-man Negotiations Committee appointed by the strikers today decided to continue the strike unless their demand for release of arrested persons was conceded.

A spokesman of the committee said that the presence of some of the leaders of the railway workers who were among the arrested persons was necessary to come to any decision for settlement.

The day passed off peacefully without any incident

Jayaprakash Demands Inquiry

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, in a statement here today demanded a judicial inquiry into the firing on Gorakhpur Railway workers, which resulted in the death of two workers.

Elected To U.P. Council

LUCKNOW, April 26, (PTI): Dr. Pyarelal Srivastava of the Allahabad University has been declared elected to the U. P. Legislative Council from Teachers' (West) Constituency. Counting for two other seats in this constituency is still in progress.

The Hidden Hand Behind Abdullah

FORMER M.P's FEARS

NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI): Sheikn Abdullah would himself to blame if Indo-Kashmir relations were adversely affected, said Mr. H. V. Kamath, former Member of the Indian Parliament, commenting on the recent speeches of the Kashmir Prime Minister.

He said: "Friends of Sheikh Abdullah in India have ample reason to feel sad and worried, and many are fast getting disillusioned. His recent utterance warning India against 'strong and ulterior motives' inclines one to think that Sheikh Abdullah apparently regards India as a foreign country."

"If that were so," added Mr. Kamath, "the very first consequence would be to jeopardise the position of Jammu and Kashmir Members in our Parliament; and I would not be surprised if a motion of breach of privilege is raised early during the next session of Parliament on the ground of those members not being citizens of India. Some of us had at one time thought of raising this constitutional issue in the provisional Parliament but had refrained from doing so, as we did not wish to queer the pitch for an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the Kashmir problem.

"The Sheikh has, however, recently set the example as well as the place in plain speaking, and he will have himself to blame if Indo-Kashmir relations are adversely affected."

A REFLECTION

The reported statement of Sheikh Abdullah that he would not stand in the way of Jammu and Ladakh seceding from Kashmir had "provoked in the melancholy reflection; Sheikh Abdullah's is the voice, but whose is the hand?" he said, "we can only pray that God, in whom fortunately the Sheikh has faith, may enable him to return to the path of wisdom before it is too

AID TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has decided to continue, during the year 1952-53, the scheme under which financial assistance is granted to co-operative societies for the purcase of tractor sand their accessories.

Under the scheme, loans up to 60 per cent of the cost of purchase of tractors for the use of agriculturists are granted to the following types of co-operative societies on certain conditions:

Purchase and Sale Unions; Multi-purpose Societies; Co-operative Farming Societies and Taluka Development Associations.

RESTRICTIONS ON RAW WOOL TO CONTINUE

Government Examining Stock Position, Says Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday

MR. D. P. KARMARKAR, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry told the All-India Wool Trade Federation today that the time had not yet come to remove export restrictions on this commodity.

Addressing the second annual general meeting of the federation, Mr. Karmarkar assured that the Government were keeping the question under constant review and that as soon as conditions were favourable, all restrictions on the export of wool would be removed.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry pointed out that in considering the question, the Government had to look after the interests of consumers as much as those of the trade.

Referring to the President's remark earlier regarding the exportable surplus of raw wool left over from last year's stock, Mr. Karmarkar said that the question was being examined and if as a result of the review, it was found that there was justifications for further exports during the present year, the Government would not retain the exportable surplus in the country.

Whatever quantity was left-over after satisfying the internal consumption requirements was allowed for export, the Deputy Minister added.

PRODUCTION

The annual production of wool in the country was 55 million lbs. and not 76 million lbs. mentioned by the President, he said. The consumption requirements of the indigenous wool industry was of the order of 31 million lbs, leaving thereby about 24 million lbs. as exportable surplus. The Government, however, had allowed 25 million lbs. for export during the 1951-52, he pointed out.

The Deputy Minister also assured that he would consider sympathetically the demand of the Federation for its representation on the export Advisory Council.

FALL IN PRICES

Referring to the fall in wool prices, Mr. Karmarkar said that in view of the discontinuation of stock-piling of the commodity by the western countries, the downward tendency in the price level was but natural.

"I think it is necessary to accommodate ourselves to the best that we can to the changing but inevitable vicissitudes in this sector of our economic life," he added.

REFUND OF DUTY

Referring to the trade's demand for refund of duty on consignments of wool exported immediately before March 10, 1952—the date on which export duty was removed—Mr. Karmarkar said "on a general examination of these points it does not appear possible for Government to accede to this request.

"The trade, however, have to bear all such losses as a general trade risk and Government should not be expected to give protection against this," he added.

Regarding the checking up of the consumption figures in the mills by independent auditors, Mr. Karmarkar said that Government initiated action on the lines suggested by the trade.

"But on account of difficulties such as non-availability of chartered auditors in various centres of consumption and to some extent unwillingness on the part of mills which insisted that their statements of consumption must be accepted as correct, not much headway could be made in this direction", he said.

Delivering the presidential address Mr. Tarachand J. Sapra pointed out that the export trade of wool was a potential source of income for the national exchequer.

As a result of the market crisis, the wool price had slipped down to 1947 level he said. The abrupt reverses in the commodity markets had shaken the economic equilibrium of the merchant community. The situation, therefore, called for a sympathetic and careful handling at the hands of the Government, he pleaded.

Mr. Sapra advocated the removal of all existing restrictions on the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, in the general interests of the country.

Trading In Jute Futures

CALCUTTA, April 26 (PTI).

Trading in futures in jute goods was resumed here today on the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange after nearly two years of suspension.

West Bengal Government had put a ban on such trading in May 1950, and it was withdrawn only on April 22, though Government had abandoned its policy of control over the price of jute and jute goods in March last year. A Government spokesman had said earlier this week that the ban had been lifted by government as the supply position had improved and prices had come down.

The trading at the exchange was declared open by Mr. S. P. Jain, President of the Federation.

The exchange has announced that for the present trading would be confined to Hessian cloth, and after studying the situation, the directors might permit dealings in jute bags also.—PTI.

CONSENT FOR CAPITAL ISSUE

NEW DELHI, April 26 (PTI): During the first six months of 1951, consents for the issue of Rs. 30.65 crores of capital involving 180 concerns were given by the Controller of Capital Issues, according to official figures.

Thirty-seven applications involving Rs. 6.49 crores were rejected. Partial consents amounting to Rs. 15.76 lakhs were also given.

The concerns included a number of new companies engaged in important industries like mining and quarrying operations, cotton spinning and weaving, insurance, operation of agricultural farms and manufacture of diesel engines, cycles, oils and chemicals, sheet glass, safety glass, sugar and salt.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CLOSED

NEW YORK, April 26.

New York cotton was closed today. Market will open half an hour earlier from Monday.

Tariff Commission's Inquiry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tariff Commission's public inquiry into the claim to protection or assistance of the ball bearings and steel balls industry will be held in Bombay at 11 a.m. on Monday, May 5 and Tuesday May 6, 1952 at the Commission's office, Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. The inquiry may continue, if necessary on May 7, 1952.

Ford Foundation's Assets

NEW YORK, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Ford Foundation, one of the world's richest trusts, increased its assets by 9,900,000 dollars in 1951, a financial statement published here disclosed.

M.P. Proposal

JUBBULPORE, April 26 (UPI): It is authoritatively learnt here that in response to the suggestions made by the sales tax authorities, the State Government has been contemplating to exempt handloom cloth, hand-made shoes, pan, bangles and cooked food from the payment of sales tax and to transfer the toilet soaps and sewing machine to half anna per rupee schedule from one anna per Rupees schedule

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 26.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	.....	98	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	....	98	0	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	....	89	11	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	....	93	4	0
2-3/4 p.c 1962	....	90	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	.....	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	....	100	1	0
3 p.c. 1957	....	97	10	0
3 p.c. 1955		97	5	0
3 p.c. 1936 Con		81	14	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	....	92	9	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	....	95	4	0
3 p.c. 1964		92	6	0
3 p.c. 1966-68		90	0	0
3 p.c. 1970-75		86	8	0
3-1/2 p.c 1954-59	....	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	.....	101	13	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60		103	6	0
4-1/2 p.c 1958-68	....	105	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p. c. Bombay 1952	..	94	8	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1958	..	98	4	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1960	..	96	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. U.P 1961	..	92	8	0
2-3/4 p. c. Madras 1961	..	92	0	0
3 p. c. Bombay 1955	..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	..	98	8	0
3 p. c. Punjab 1952	..	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	..	100	4	0
3 p. c. U. P. 1952	.....	100	6	0
3 p.c NWF 1952	.....	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	....	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959		107	8	0
3 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954		104	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. Muni 1965	..	95	0	0
3-1/4 p. c. 1977	....	89	8	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	....	100	12	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 26.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1685

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 26.

The local bullion market was firm today with active buying. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 164-8 and gold was placed at Rs. 92-8.

Arrivals of silver were 15 bars and the offtake was 30 bars. Gold arrivals were 5 thousand tolas and the offtake was 8 thousand tolas. There was good enquiry for ready silver and Rajkot was buying. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 165-4 and gold was placed at Rs. 92-8.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 26.

The produce market was quiet today with restricted business: May castorseeds opened at Rs. 131-8 and improved at Rs. 132-8. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.
GROUNDNUTS:		
Bold ready delivery	29	14
Coromandel ready	30	8
Khandesh quality ready	31	0
Groundnut ex-mill	49	0
Groundnut oil Rly. Recpt.	15	14
LINSEEDS:		
Bold ready delivery	26	0
Small Sutna ready	24	4
Kanpur quality	22	12
Linseed oil ready	15	8
CASTORSEEDS:		
Forward May delivery	132	8
Ready Madras quality	26	0
Oil 1st pressure	18	8
Oil Commercial	15	8
NIGERSEEDS:		
Ready	26	0
KARDISEEDS:		..
Ready	17	12

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 26.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	6	0
150 D. Ready Japan	3	9	6
120 D. Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D. Ready Italy	3	7	0
150 D. Box April	692		
150 D. Box May	708		

April opening Rs. 668, lowest Rs. 667, highest Rs. 695.

May highest Rs. 710, lowest Rs. 682.

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, April 26.

Ready sugar was quoted at Rs. 107 to Rs. 110.

News From U.S. Markets

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET VERY QUIET

Week-end Realising And Liquidation In May

NEW YORK, April 25: Cotton market activity simmered down to a slow pace. Traders described it as one of the quietest sessions of the year.

Prices backed and filed over a 25 point range then eased definitely at the close under a splurge of week-end realizing and renewed liquidation in near-by May delivery.

Prior to the close initiative either way was smothered by overhanging uncertainities These included the Korean situation plus gloomy textile market reports and a desire to await developments in the new crop picture.

Because of the prompt stoppage of a few additional delivery notices against May delivery some of the recently outspoken bears modified their attitude and turned buyers.

Lack of sufficient moisture in the Western Belt and anticipation of export buying shortly for account of Spain helped bolster prices for the time. A leading Spot firm report indicated that the Rio Grande Valley had the potential of close to one million acres of cotton, but unless rains are received within 10 days probably no more than 500,000 acres already up in that sector can be expected to produce.

The market opened up 4 to 15 points and closed 7 lower to one point higher. Closing prices and ranges were:—

	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	41.15	....	....	....	41.10
May	40.21	40.30	40.36	40.14	40.14
July	39.55	39.68	39.74	39.49	39.49
Oct.	36.98	37.02	37.13	36.96	36.96
Dec.	36.64	36.75	36.79	36.65	36.65
Mar.	36.49	36.58	36.62	36.50	36.50
May	36.32	36.42	36.48	36.34	36.34
July	35.85	36.02	....	35.99	35.93
Oct.	34.45	34.65	....	34.54	34.54
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot	39.95	....	....	....	39.00
May	40.16	40.28	40.33	40.10	40.10
July	39.52	39.69	39.73	39.49	39.49
Oct.	36.92	37.03	37.11	36.94	36.97
Dec.	36.61	36.73	36.76	36.71	36.61
Mar.	36.45	36.53	....	....	36.44
May	36.30	36.43	36.43	36.43	36.26
July	35.84	....	35.95	35.95	35.91
Oct.	34.46	....	34.40	34.43	34.43

NOTE: The Cotton Market would be opening 14-30 GMT (20-00 IST) beginning Monday.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, April 25.

Grains were irregular largely reflecting additional liquidation of May contracts particularly in wheat together with selling of May deliveries against purchase of deferred distant months. Exporters supported wheat against the sale of two cargoes to Italy for shipment from Guild ports during June. Some early selling in soyabeans was attributed to failure of cottonseed oil futures to hold initial gains. Meanwhile weather and crop news were favourable overnight although no additional moisture reported over the south-west wheat belt.

Prices latterly rallied on additional exporter buying of wheat and commission housue short covering together with let up in liquidation of May contracts.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market ruled quiet today in the absence of grinder buying interest but the undertone remained steady as traders followed the trend in India.

Dealers indicated sport around $1.11 to $1.12 per pound; April shipment at $1.11; May at $1.09: June at $1.07 all ex dock.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans 9 bid.

Peanuts 12-3/8;

Black Pepper 111 cents per pound nom.

RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures were 40 lower today with sales of 67 contracts.

Realizing and hedge selling eased prices following a steady opening on dealer buying

Closing prices were:

Sept. 34.75, Oct. 34.34, Nov. 33.92 nom. Dec. 33.50, Jan 33.20 nom.

TIN PRICES

The tin market was unchanged in spot today at 121-1/2 cents per pound.

In the forward section, May was quoted at 119.00 cents per pound bid and July at 118.00 cents per pound bid.

LEAD PRICE

The price of lead was today quoted at 18.50 cents per pound

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver was unchanged on the New York market today at 88 cents per ounce.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Castorseeds for Brazilian quality were today quoted at US$165 nom per long ton fob Brazil.

The following were castor oil quotations:

Brazilian, No. 1 22-1/2 cents per pound in bulk.

Indian First Pressing, 22 cents nom.

European No. 1 25 cents per pound asked.

COPRA PRICE

Copra was today quoted at $120 nom per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Coconut oil was quoted at 7-5/8 cents per pound traded.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 38-3/8, Low 37-7/8, Close 38-1/4.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, April 25.

Bourse was quietly irregular with lower Walls Street and Brussels advices depressing Americans and Belgians. Canadian Eagle Shell and Riotinto eased but Royal Dutch and several gold shares were well maintained. French shares showed several advances including Bank of Indo-China steels and rubbers. Rentes turned lower.

BRUSSELS: On the forward market prices tended irregularly higher in quiet and featureless dealings. On the cash market, coals, plantations and colonials held steady, but textiles and electricities came under modest pressure. The bourse closed on May 1st.

AMSTERDAM: The market continued apathetic recording widespread small losses among domestic industrials and shippings. Internationals were only slightly below yesterday in most instances with Royal Dutch holding steady. Indonesians were virtually unchanged although Sumatra tobaccos were occasionally a shade higher. Premium was 3/8 and the certificates totalled 434.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, April 25.

On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted 519 Francs per gram.—(UPA).

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Rates

HONG KONG, April 25.

The following were closing rates of Hong Kong dollars and gold:

HK dol. 6.32 per U. S. Dollar for Cash.

H.K. dol. 6.46 per U. S. Dollar for T. T.

H.K. dol. 15.92 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 296 per Chinese Tael of gold.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 25 (UPA).

TIN PRICES

The tin market was firm today with the turnover amounting to 80 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Spot improved 1-3/8 to 965-1/8 pounds sterling.

Three Months rose seven-eights to 967-5/8.

Closing prices were:

SPOT: buyers, 966-1/2; sellers, 966-3/4. business at 966.

THREE MONTHS: buyers, 967-1/2: sellers, 967-3/4: business 967-3/4.

SETTLEMENT: 966-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 45 tons, all forward.

Closing price were:

SPOT: buyers, 966; sellers, 966-1/2; business nil.

THREE MONTHS: buyers, 967-1/2; sellers, 968; business 967-1/2.

LONDON SILVER

Silver prices for both spot and forward were unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The Rubber Market was quiet today.

Closing prices were.

Spot: 32, 32-1/4, business 32.

June: 32, 32-1/4, business both prices.

July-Sept.: 31, 31-1/4, business 31-1/4.

Oct.-Dec.: 30, 30-1/4, business both prices.

Jan.-March: 29, 29-1/4.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was quiet but white qualities were steadier.

Black Lampong was unchanged at 7/6 nom.

White Muntok was quoted at 9/- sellers.

White Sarawak was quoted at 9/4-1/2 sellers.

Black Malabar spot was quoted at 925/- to 950/- sellers; May at 840/- sellers.

London Money Market

LONDON, April 26; (PTI-Reuter): At the outset of the week credit was in short supply on the London money market and during this very difficult period upto 2 1/4 per cent was paid against treasury bills. But very soon short loan conditions took a turn for the better and right upto the weekend, there was abundance of money and the borrowers had a comfortable time. All the main banks were lenders of money or buyers of bills and for the most part, business in bills was done at two and three sixteenth to two and seven-thirty seconds per cent and in one case May-June bills were sold at two and five thirty seconds.

The Bank of England return showed active note circulation around seven million sterling lower.

Revolutionary Advance In Spinning

BOSTON, April 26 (PTI-Reuter): Production of a few loom claimed by the manufacturers as "the only revolutionary advance in spinning in one hundred years", has begun here.

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 24th April 1952	410836
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 24th April 1952	656887
Same period last year	540391
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th April 1952,	578533
Same time last year	429681

DISPUTE SETTLED

BOMBAY Saturday.

The dispute in respect of payment of annual bonus to the Shivrajpur mine workers for the year ending November 1951 was settled last evening at the instance of Mr S B Kale, Central Government Conciliation Officer.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 26: The market continuued quiet but steady with regard to the more speculative stocks while other shares kept steady and unchanged. Government Securities were the turn for steady. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p m.:—

GOVT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81/13 s lots, Three per cent loan 1970/75 87/9, Banks United India 4/-, Ex-div cottons: Cawnpore Tex 9 6, Elgin Mills 16/10 Kesoram 19/8.

COALS: Guzdar Kajora 5/4, New Bansdeo ur 5/8, Talcher 3/10.

JUTES: Alliance 204 1 Sl Anglo-India 269/-, Dalhousie 163/-, Sl Delta 283/-, Nuddea 53/-, Kedarnath 8/13, Waverly 10/8, Lawrence 214/-.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 8/15, Indian Galvanizing 10/7, Exrights Indian Iron 22/12, Jessop and Co. 21/8, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/-, Steel Corpn 17/14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2/11, Karanpura Dev 18/12, Alkali and Chemical 15/-, Calcutta Elec. 14/2, BI Corpn 9/2, Dunlop Rubber 32/4, F and Co. Osler 4/8, Hoare Miller 13/12, Indian Aluminium 30/-, Indian Steamship 5/9.

SUGAR: Bharat Sugar 14/6.

TEAS: Beteli 12/10, Betjan 30/10 S Lot Bish Nuth 34/8, Central Cachar 95/-, Ct. Namburnadi 9/8, Texpur 25/8, Tukvar 10/-.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 18th April.

	Rs
Demand Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	10,25,07,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	553,11,21,000
Time Liabilities in India (i) Borrowings from banks (A)	1,66,00,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	284,20,39,000
Cash in India	35,11,43,000
Balances with Reserve Bank in India	45,82,63,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,08,40,000
Money at call and short notice in India	12,44,79,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	294,09,96,000
Advances in India (B)	518,18,64,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	52,69,78,000

Floor Prices Of Special Varieties Of Cotton

Enquiries have been received by Government regarding the price at which special varieties of cotton, at present exempt from the price control, will be bought under the Government Purchase Scheme.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, therefore, announces that Government will buy such cottons at the floor prices specified for cottons under whose definitions the former cottons will normally be included if they do not quality for exclusion from price control.

The following is the list of the special varieties of cottons and their corresponding floor prices per candy of 784 lbs. ex-godown delivery Bombay

	Rs
C.O. 4/B.40 (Rajapalayam)	675
Laxmi M. A. 5	645
M. A. 5	645
P/Am. 216 F.	675
P/Am. 320 F.	675
Buri 0 394	625

Talking of Books—

A CRITICAL COMMENT

Hutton in The Philadelphia Inquirer

SOLUTION OF U.S. NEGRO PROBLEM

Redding Advocates Integration

RECENTLY the personal essay has lost ground in our literature, but now and again an insouciant writer, scorning the trend, offers a reminder of the still virile possibilities of the form. J. Saunders Redding's new book as the title itself indicates, is such a reminder. That the theme and form seem so well suited in this case is a tribute to the author. The man can write! writes Arna Bontemps in the 'Saturday Review'.

Once they become involved in the controversial issues, however, many readers are apt to forget the writer's art. Briefly, Mr. Redding is fed up. As a human being, a man of scholarly interests and academic habits, an esteemed professor of English at Hampton Institute in Virgina, and the father of two robust boys, he resents increasingly the fact that he has never been able to free himself of entanglements growing out of the racial attitudes of his country. Whether reading philosophy in his study, remembering a drunken white woman he once saw tumble unconscious into the snow in Louisville, shoping for groceries in a supermarket with his small son or attending a literary cocktail party in his own honour in New York, he has felt tendrils from the same plant fastening themselves to him. But he has come to the end of patience. His essay is a calmly defiant declaration of principles and intentions.

Fed Up With It

Mr. Redding is determined that the dreadful vine shall not continue to hold him captive under its poisonous leaves. To that end he has looked closely at the problem. His own experiences, his boyhood in Wilmington, his college life at Bown, his teaching in Negro colleges of the South, and his first encouraging bows in literary circles, he assumes, will do as a point of reference Wherever he has been and whatever he has done, he has been obliged to eat and think and sleep and talk Negro. And while his case may not have been exceptional he for one is sick and tired of it.

He sees no sense in having to write as a black man, and he can't understand why as a scholar he more than anyone else must become an authority on Negro problems. It bothers him to find Negro singers forced to include spirituals in their programs whether or not they do them especially well. This attitude has been with him for years, and along the way he has given thought to cures advocated by Booker T. Washington, Marcus Garvey, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, and the Communists, but he has modified or rejected most of them in reaching the conclusions presented in "On Being Negro in America."

Only Way

Apart from integration Mr. Redding can see no way out of the American dilemma. Nor is he willing to wait for leisurely change. He needs to breathe free air now. Moreover, he intends to. He has made a decision. After this essay he will make no further public statement on "the problem".

The decision is worth attention. Mr. Redding has written five books, all of them about being Negro in America. They have been well received. A May-flower Award and a Guggenheim Fellowship have followed their publication. He has written about Negroes in America with the authority of firsthand knowledge. Now he wants a bigger theme. He feels that "a commitment to something outside oneself is necessary to human and humanistic development". So he is dropping the subject that has interested and restricted him for the twenty years since he began writing.

If he can make his declaration of independence stick, he will have wrought well. It may be that the freedom Mr. Redding asserts for himself can be maintained by Negro intellectuals generally at this moment. What comes next is not so clear, but the author does not blush easily. He admits that intermarriage lies within his definition of integration.

While this is an explosive doctrine in America, it may not actually start more fights than Mr. Redding's reminiscences of associations with Communists who wooed but failed to win his affection. Indeed, there is in this passage of the essay an interesting parallel to Richard Wright's account in "The God That Failed". Mr. Redding says, among other things, "They were going to make 'No Day of Triumph' a best seller. They were going to put me, as a writer, they said, in the same income class with Howard Fast and Richard Wright."

ON BEING NEGRO IN AMERICA. By J. Saunders Redding. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 156 pp. $3.

Hitler Seeks His Own Level

NAZI BOSS'S 'TABLE TALK' GIVES HIM AWAY

MOST of us will probably forget about Hitler before we have got to know him. The name floats at the back of our minds like the memory of a nightmare at once too big, too ugly and too imprecise to be seized. On the whole we should not be sorry to let it go like this, by default. But meanwhile there are witnesses challenging our boredom who wish in their own interest to give reality to some aspect of the nightmare, writes Tangye Lean in 'The Spectator'.

Hitler's own TISCHGESPRACHE, his 'Table Talk'—to give it an English title which omits the strong reference in German to Martin Luther—is published under the auspices of a body which describes itself as "the German Institute for the history of the National Socialist Period.' Without guessing at the motives of the "German Institute," one cannot but note that the almost reverent format of their 200,000-word volume is better calculated to serve hero-worshippers than historians. Hitler's views on life are grouped under subject-headings, as if they were epigrams or revelations, and to restore them to their historical context is a laborious necessity if we are to see them in daylight.

Change In Trend

On the eve of the Russian campaign the idea of a conversational record was approved by Hitler at the suggestion of Martin Bormann. The record opens on the obvious calculation that the advance to Moscow will introduce Hitler's final triumph, but in fact the flood of talk is interrupted at December, 1951, when Hitler has to take over operations personally in that first disastrous winter; and when the flow resumes at the end of January, 1942, there is a change of tone. Even in the excitement of the first advances, it is as if Hitler suspected that final disaster awaited him, but as the preparations for the assault on Stalingrad and the Caucasus proceed through 1942, he seems to know for certain, and although at no point is this knowledge consciously admitted, it dominates his argument as completely as if he were on St. Helena. He is talking over meals in his headquarters in Eastern Prussia and later in the Ukraine; twenty of his immediate staff are present, with occasional visitors who include Himmler and Goering; but Hitler seems to be aware only of two realities, himself and the shorthand notes which lead out and away to posterity. What is fascinating in the pages of vulgarised disquisition on the problems of the twentieth century is scarcely ever the insight or originality of an opinion in its own right, but the clear light which they end by throwing on certain distinctive mechanisms of his own mind.

For Hitler is quite as occupied with the unconscious task of deceiving himself about his own nature and his status as a historical figure as he is with the conscious deception aimed at ourselves in the future. Of the two kinds of deception, the first is not unnaturally the more instructive.

Two Examples

In the Russian winter of 1941 General Guderian has claimed that twice as many Germans died from frost-bite as from enemy action. By November 30, the day when von Rundstedt evacuated Rostov against orders the casualties had already reached 743,000. The Russian writer thus gave the plainest hint of what was to come, but Hitler's answer on December 1 was to dismiss von Rundstedt. The same night, in his Prussian headquarters a thousand miles to the rear, he followed his invariable habit at mealtimes of avoiding tactical issues and discussing instead a favourite pseudo-philosophical theme. Had it been right, he asks fantastically, to hunt down a woman in the Third Reich just because she had failed to divorce a husband with Jewish blood? The answer must depend on whether or not we over-estimated the importance of the individual. "A fly lays millions of eggs which all perish. But flies as such continue to exist. What we need to retain is not a finished consciousness, but the appropriate (blutsmassig) substance out of which such a consciousness will arise." Although the talk is of flies, Jews and geozoology, we are hearing distorted but unmistakable echoes of the first million Germans to perish in the East, and of von Rundstedt's dismissal. Cut clean out of the table talk, these oppressing thoughts have successfully fought their way back in disguise.

Before the end of December General Guderian himself was already maddening. Hitler with his suggestions of withdrawal to defensive position, his demands for reinforcements, and above all his preoccupation with the sufferings of his men in cold which had reached 32 degrees below zero. "It is frightful, unimaginable," he noted in his diary at the front, and, in a personal interview back at Supreme Headquarters, he explained to Hitler that it was impossible to hold the present line if he "regarded it as important to preserve the lives of the troops.. Digging into the ground is no longer feasible in most places since it is frozen to a depth of five feet...." "In that case they must blast craters with the heavy howitzers," said Hitler. "We had to do that in the First World War in Flanders....You have been too deeply impressed by the suffering of the soldiers. You feel too much pity for them. You should stand back more. Believe me, things appear clearer when examined at longer range." Within the week Guderian had his dismissal.

Blames Napoleon

These examples of Hitler's reaction to the dismissal of two Generals are mainly interesting because they allow us to watch at close quarters two of his essential character-patterns which in their larger bearing had overwhelming importance.

Hitler acquitted himself of mistakes. In the whole of this prodigious spate of talk there is no admission of fallibility On the other hand the mistakes of others, are denounced with a violence which, logically regarded, is surprising.

So Churchill makes mistakes, Luther, Kaiser William. Franco, even Mussolini make mistakes, but above all, he reflects time after time, it was Napoleon who commited the great blunders And another thing, he says to that bowed and inglorious company at the lunch-table, "if Napoleon failed, it was not least because his associates were not up to the demands made on them. The reproach cannot be spared him that he surrounded himself with people of poor quality." And the only echo that comes back across the table even at this is the scratching of the pencil which writes obediently for the future.

Goebbels, too, is among the fallible but "the greatest failure of the Propaganda Ministry" is as unexpected as it is revealing. In neglect of Hitler's own instruction, given before the war, to emulate the system of "wired wireless' so admirably developed in the Soviet Union, Goebbels had allowed private reception in Germany to continue unabated, so that "even a hundred or a thousand propagandists of an enemy Power could walk straight in to lead a revolt against the leadership."

Deadliest Danger

It is the same dread of criticism which leads him to describe freedom of the Press as "the state's deadliest danger."

The advantages to be won from total control of public opinion are identical with the freedom he gains within his own mind from his staggering ability to eliminate self-reproach and to ascribe whole areas of his own thought-processes to the mind of an opponent. Similarly, in the outside world, the South Tyroleans can be UMGESIEDELT to the Crimea, the Jews to Siberia or Madagascar; the ancient Greeks can be exchanged for the benighted forest-dwellers of Northern Europe, as the ancestors of the Germans.

No protest can reach him from the victims, or even from the anthropologists, and no murmur of dissent comes back across the

(Continued on Page 20 col. 3)

Like A Gigantic Snowball

CHAIN-LETTER CRAZE SWEPT THROUGH AMERICA

Greatest Hoax Of Century Caused Mass Hysteria

The chain-letter is a familiar phenomenon. Some mischievous schoolboy or superstitious adult sends across a letter with a lot of mumbo-jumbo in it and asks that copies of it should be sent along to a stated number (usually seven) of others lest painful consequences should follow. As at least one of those who receive such letters is bound to be weak-minded, the chain goes on. Indians are mild people; and that is all there is to it. But as this article by Ben Nelson in CORONET shows, there was a time when, in America, that robust land of extremes, chain-letters developed into a colossal racket.

ENTIRELY unaware of the storm clouds of hysteria gathering over him, over the city, over the entire country in fact, a Denver postal clerk climbed blithely out of bed one morning in April, 1935.

Ominous clouds these were, destined to bring plenty of welcome overtime to this particular clerk but a prison term to a fellow postal employee in New York, 500 rightfooted shoes to a one-legged man, a small fortune to a man in Cripple Creek, unexpected capture to an escaped Texas convict, disillusionment to a large percentage of the population, and an acute pain in the neck to most of the rest.

Nevertheless, our postal clerk ate a hearty breakfast and went to work all unsuspecting. First hint of trouble came when the clerk beside him observed, "Mail seems heavy for this time of year. Lot of these letters feel like they have coins in'em."

They had. Next day there were more of the same, the following day still more, and within a week the daily turnover had almost tripled. The weird "send-a" madness, hoax of the century, was under way; the Great Dime Millennium at hand!

Hope Of Prosperity

Some of the letters were headed cryptically:

FAITH, HOPE, PROSPERITY!

Others:

PROSPERITY CLUB—IN GOD WE TRUST!

Still others, more to the point, began like this:

SEND A DIME AND REDISTRIBUTE WEALTH!

But from there on, all of them ran about the same. "This chain was started in the hopes of bringing prosperity to you ... within three days send ten cents as a donation to the person at the top of this list of six ... add your name and address at the bottom... send copies to five friends to whom you wish prosperity to come ..as your name leaves the top of the list, you should receive letters with donations amounting to dol. 1,562.50....have the faith your friend has and this charm will not be broken!"

Thus the "good luck" chain letters, so familiar during and following World War I, had been transformed by some unsung promoter into an economic panacea practically guaranteeing wealth and prosperity to anyone with a dime and six postage stamps.

It looked like manna from heaven to thousands forced by the Depression to forego sweepstakes tickets, baseball pools, and even the numbers game as too-expensive forms of wishful thinking. The good people of Denver went for the chain letters in a big way, although there were practical idealists among them who sent the five copies as requested but neglected to remit the dime to the name at the top of the list.

Craze Spreads

Letters began banking up in the post office as unwrapped coins disabled the automatic cancelling machines. Mail carriers staggered under unprecedented loads while irate citizens demanded speedier delivery so they could get their dimes!

When the postmaster suggested there might be some question as to the legality of this New Finance, angry proponents wanted to know why. Some of them had received from a dime to dol. 100 already. A "woman they knew of" had reported a return of dol. 400. A physician was said to have enjoyed an dol. 800 windfall. What, they wanted to know, was illegal about that?

Statisticians rushed into the breach with figures proving the futility of chain letters as a means of bringing prosperity. They were a simple geometrical progression which passed through six steps before the sender received (theoretically) his 15,625 returns. A little over seven steps more and a letter would be in the hands of every living person on earth.

In other words, from an unbroken dime chain, about 100,000 of the earth's population would presumably receive the full amount hoped for, while 300,000,000 would receive from a dime up, with nobody to write to.

BUT IT WAS LIKE TRYING TO STOP A BULL WITH A FEATHER DUSTER.

Denver had lost its sanity. Things got so bad a restautrant proprietor inserted an ad in a local newspaper: "I have so far received 2,300 of these send-a-dime letters. I can't answer them and they are delaying my legitimate business correspondence. Please, friends, don't send any more."

No Offence This

Three businessmen of vision mailed 1,000 letters, but boosted the donation from a dime to a dollar. The dollar switch caught hold, became epidemic.

The Federal authorities were inclined to be lenient in the matter of send-a-dime chains carried on among friends, but this send-a-dollar stuff was transforming a mild species of gyp into a big- time promotion. As a test case they caused the arrest of the three businessmen, but the grand jury refused to indict.

Soon the craze spread from its Denver focal point like a fire in dry grass. A man in Cripple Creck announced he had received the full dol 15,625 on a send-a-dollar chain—and the entire West went mad.

Los Angles's daily stamp sales rose 230,000 above normal, letter cancellations of 1,100,000 broke a five-year record. Mail deliveries to movie studios jumped 300 per cent.

Jack Oakie boasted the receipt of dol. 100 on a send-a-dollar letter. George Brent was the puzzled recipient of dol. 6 in miscellaneous dimes without having contributed a cent, even for stamps. Presumably a fan had put his name on a list. A less fortunate dollar-chain investor's returns consisted of two letters. In one was a dollar bill, in the other 80 cents and a brief—"I.O.U. 20 cents. Have faith. You'll get it.'

Too Many Shoes

One ingenious man, who had a wooden left leg, found himself in need of a shoe for his good right foot, but he temporarily lacked the wherewithal to purchase it. So he started a send-a-right-footed-shoe chain which netted him some 500 in assorted sizes and conditions.

On May 7, somebody introduced the New Finance to the citizens of Springfield, Missouri. In practically no time the innocent dime phase had become obsolete and the city broke out in a rash of chain-letter "factories," complete with notaries and stenographers. By midnight these were going full blast in garages, vacant buildings, and even on street corners.

No piker stuff here. Buy a dol. 1, dol 2, dol, 3, or dol. 5 letter and "Get in on the ground floor!"

You made your selection and went with the seller to a notary who "attested" and sealed the envelope in which he had seen you place your offering, mailed it to the top name on the list, and charged you a quarter. You crossed off that name, added your own, made two copies of the list of ten names, and started out to peddle them. All night, Springfield's get-rich-quick band wagon rolled on, until by daybreak it was out of control. Stenographers and notaries were at a premium as "factories" mushroomed into existence in drug-stores, office corridors, beauty parlors, taprooms.

Bubble Bursts

Then the bubble burst. The "factories" folded. Everybody had a letter to sell, but there were no buyers left. And with that, a shamefaced Springfield went back to work.

About the same time, a Texas sheriff was glancing at the list on another "send-a" letter. His eye went no further than the name at the top. He didn't mail a donation; instead, he buckled on his gun and collared an escaper convict he had been hunting for four years.

In Illinois, a man brooded over breaking a chain until finally, in abject terror of what some imagined "mob" would do to him for the sacrilege, he killed himself.

The new finance swept eastward, post-office statisticians estimating that ten million chain letters were being mailed daily to the tune of some dol 300,000 in increased revenue. Then the craze hit New York in all forms—the dime, dollar, dol 5, and even dol. 10 and dol. 100 varieties—and spread swiftly.

Everyone was affected by the mania in some form or other. Sucker lists stood at a premium. House holders began to complain they were not receiving mail. Many suspected they were being robbed.

Saturation Point

A suburban postman with a record of many years' faithful service found himself charged with embezzlement. In the washroom of a filing station, one of his stops, they found empty envelopes. He pleaded guilty, explaining that he was only trying to "break up" the chain nuisance and was sentenced to Federal prison.

About this same time, the chain telegram, a new development, became popular because it was more expeditious and less liable to interference. One dol 5 wire pointed out that participants would net dol. 78,125 if the chain went unbroken and urged: "Spend a fin and see what happens."

As the craze reached the saturation point and there was nobody left to write to, the principle was adapted to other uses. President Roosevelt and his policies were attacked in a chain letter urging the recipient to mail copies to ten friends. The President's supporters made haste to combat this with one in his defence.

Another chain letter advocated the boycott of goods of nations proposing sanctions against Italy. High-school students in a small town bombarded their parents with letters in support of a popular teacher charged with some breach of pedagogic ethics. And a bald-headed man formulated a send-a-hair letter, apparently hoping to receive enough for a toupee.

From America, the chain idea spread in diminishing ripples throughout the world. In Canada the Dionne quintuplets were deluged with letters. Sir John Simon, England's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arose in the House of Commons and branded the whole thing a snare and a delusion. In Germany the sending and distribution of chain letters was made a gross misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or six weeks in jail. And with that, the Great Dime Millennium was over at last.

Today, perennial "good luck" letters still show up in mailboxes from time to time, and probably will continue as a mild nuisance as long as there is a grain of superstition and a post office left. But they have, perhaps in self-preservation, undergone a subtle change. For now, almost without exception, they end with the pathetic plea: "Don't send money!"

ALL-UP FEAT

Teams of Men and Women students from the Sport and Gymnastic Folk High School Gebley Denmark, held a rehearsal of the display of Danish gymnastics and national dancing in costume which they give at the Royal Albert Hall, London. Photo shows:— Kirsten Keuse of West Jutland performing a somersault.

Hitler Lacked Human Love

(Continued from Page 19 col 5)

table as he boasts of his revolutions. The one condition he needs is that absolute power over opinion should "lie unconditionally in one's hand."

But this "thought-control" which he practises within himself and seeks to apply in the outside world breeds dangers which threaten the increased freedom he has won by it. The reproaches, the accusations, are never stamped into final silence; they displace themselves, coming back at him in the hundreds and thousands of "alien voices" from abroad, from "the Jews" below and around him and beyond his reach. No doubt the Jews figure so monotonously in these pages as arch-persecutors because he well knows what his left hand is doing to them in the concentration camps while, with a euphemistic gesture of his right for posterity, he wafts them off to Madagascar. Like the flies and the toads on the night of von Runstedt's dismissal, their ghosts do not allow him to escape so easily. But it is not only from abroad that they plague him. We learn of an apparatus called the RUCKSCHEINWERFER which he uses on any journey through the Occupied Territories. It is a searchlight built into the back of his car with the lens pointing in reverse so that he can blind a pursuing driver. Similarly with the administrative arrangements of the Party, for the RUCKSCHEINWERFER is also an administrative device of his invention.

So strong within the Party is the temptation to murder one's superior that "according to the law of the National Socialist leadership" no Gauleiter's deputy may succeed his chief in the event of death.

But by now we have become aware of a hiatus in Hitler's mind which is as striking as the proliferation of devices to ensure his survival and this hiatus is the chief of the many contrasts which distinguish the TISCHGESPRACHE from the MEMORIAL DE ST. HELENE.

What He Lacked

Hitler is completely lacking in ordinary human love. It is not just that he is supremely callous, intervening in judicial affairs only to stiffen the sentences of wretches who might have won the pardon of earlier tyrants; he shows no warmth of feeling which goes beyond a kind of guarded sympathy for accomplices; there is no affection for relations—a failing for which he can denounce Napoleon with a clean conscience—and, quite literally, he has no time for women. "For my part," he complains, "a wife would always greet me with the reproach: 'What about me?'" (Eva Braun is not so bold as to echo these words exactly in the solitary footnote in which she is allowed to appear but she does sigh resignedly that the Fuhrer has no time for PRIVATE DINGE).

Without a wife or a mistress, without relatives or friends, Hitler will admit only one association, the company of dogs. "Best of all", he says, "it should be a bitch," for the bitch is alert but utterly dependent on her master, perhaps only to be outdone in dependence by a blinded bitch.

Another fact noticed by Guderian accounts for the abrupt cessation.

The TISCHGESPRACHE ended in 1942, for the good reason that after Stalingrad Hitler ate alone.

His comeback is unlikely to enhance his legend. It lets in too much daylight and exposes too many of his intuitions to the ridicule they deserve. He begins to emerge as the figure posterity will recognise, and it is not either in terms of tragedy or achievement, a figure of greatness.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art back in life — conditions to be fulfilled — Menace to real art — craft conveys art — Classical music in capital — Role of scientific agencies — Litterateurs apathetic to art — Theatre still in the air.

"BRING, art back in life". This is one of the platitudes indulged in by some dilettanti who have no settled opinion about art.

If expressed by any expert as his considered opinion, it should carry a deep significance; but these days, the voice of experts is drowned in the din created by the utterances of some loquacious dilettanti, who are out to assume leadership in art.

Planning Not Platitudes

To ensure survival of the best of every art should be the primary concern of India; and the best and the only way to do so, is the import and firmly implant art in life. This is the proposition which demands, for its solution, serious consideration and not cursory remarks made on auspicious occasions. It presupposes sustained and concerted action according to a systematic plan.

The questions which can be deduced from this seemingly simple proposition are these. How to import art in life? What should be the quality of art to be selected for this purpose? Such questions are not the products of idle thinking. They make every art a subject of comprehensive planning based on well-defined principles. In the changed social conditions, each art must have a firm anchorage, a fresh source of inspiration and channels through which it can move towards life—its destination.

The selection of the right type of every art must be the principal aim of the "art for the people" movement. At present, anything which is sung can become music irrespective of its musical values, and any puerile or spurious dance can pass as an exposition of the classical dance-technique. In the sphere of painting, imitations of the modes and mannerisms of European modernists are flaunted as original works and as examples of contemporary Indian painting. Such circumstances have made it inevitable to differentiate every art of correct standards from amateurish stuff, patch works and imitations.

Danger Of Imitations

Freedom of expression is a precious gift of democracy. If judiciously exercised, it can stimulate the growth of any art on the right lines. In India, democracy has also encouraged 'freedom of imitation' and of 'frivolous action' in art. Consequently pernicious trends have emerged as formidable rivals of the authentic technique and form of different arts. The immediate task is, therefore, to extricate real arts from the welter of unhealthy influences and to set them apart as the only material to be conveyed to the people.

The people instinctively assimilate something of arts which are brought in contact with them, and then such assimilated arts become a natural expression to them. For instance the cross-section of the unsophisticated Indian life will reveal, if it is closely analysed, faint relics of arts of the classical category. In contrast to it, is the modern age, in which the impact of the film has been so strong on the popular mind that cine-mannerisms have come to be an irresistible expression particularly to the younger generation. Arts intended for the people must be as wholesome as food.

For The People

In order to mould the artistic life of the country in the right way, it is essential, at present, to protect the people against exposure to the unwholesome trends of different arts. This end will be achieved to some extent, if the advocates of "art for life's sake", themselves will desist from encouraging propagation of sophisticated and spurious art forms In this connection, greater responsibility rests with the institutions which are engaged in indiscriminately processing out arts in the name of culture and in propagating them with the veneer of authenticity.

Such institutions will render better service to the cause of art, if they will allow their crucibles to cool down for sometime. In the meanwhile, they should analyse the products popularised by them in comparison with the authentic standards. While the show goes on, the people continue to assimilate something, but wrong impressions gathered by them tend to keep them away from real art. The people will fail to react to the intrinsic beauty of Bharat Natya and Kathakali, when they have repeatedly seen the latter's caricatures presented by half-baked amateurs—the so-called society artists—in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The danger of introducing to the people, sophisticated trends of any art, is so serious and obvious that it cannot be missed by those who care for arts as well as for the people.

Craftsmen's Work

Demonstration is one of the modern ways of introducing art to the people, but much more than mere contact which is established is needed to make art a vital interest of life. The point of demonstration was touched by President Rajendra Prasad, while inaugurating the Hyderabad Arts and Crafts Exhibition in New Delhi. If the people, he said, came to know about handicrafts and arts, artists and handicraftsmen would receive the patronage deserved by them. This is the least purpose which demonstration can serve, provided it is well organised and conducted.

Real integration of art with life implies that the people should live with art and in art. Artistic environments are provided by architecture and crafts whose products are taken in daily use. Architecture is out of the programme of the art-movement. It has degenerated into house-building business in the hands of engineers and contractors, and the craft-industry still stands divorced from art. In India, the term art had a wider connotation than painting or sculpture and it did not exclude craft. The advocates of 'art for life's' sake should now come down from their ivory tower and treat craftsmen as artists whose activity conveys much of art to the people. They should, at least, realise the magnitude of the task which they cannot handle.

Since there has been of late, a plethora of art functions in New Delhi, the capital should not lose sight of the importance of the golden jubilee celebration of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. It was the type of functions which the Ministers and high officials should encourage in the interest of Indian music. The celebration proved to be a fine gathering of top-ranking musicians. Its commendable feature was that it was inaugurated by the President.

Following the honour, which was conferred upon musicians in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya function gave a much needed stimulus to propagation of classical music in the capital. An authentic exposition of classical music of the various schools was provided by several well known musicians who were invited to join hands on a common platform, and it was what the capital needed the most. Light singers and half backed dancers, who are struggling to secure official recognition in some way, should be asked to keep themselves in the corner which is theirs and to continue to entertain their pleaders and admirers. They should not be allowed to stand in the way of the real masters of music and dance—whom the capital has now begun to know.

Alliance Against Music

In his inaugural address, President Rajendra Prasad referred to the radio, television and gramophone as instruments capable of enhancing the force of music. He thought that with the aid of such instruments, musicians should be in a position to command a higher economic return from their art. The scientific vehicles of art were correctly appraised by the President, but the role played by them in India does not come up to his expectations.

The classical music has made no appreciable headway, though the radio, gramophone and film have been exploited as vehicles of music to their maximum capacity. All these agencies seem to have entered into an alliance to record and broadcast film songs in a larger measure and to leave the real music to its own fate. The strong public criticism against them has failed to change their course. It is, now, for the Government to devise ways and means to harness the activities of such powerful agencies to the higher purpose of disseminating classical music in preference to the light and film varieties.

Art, A Pet Aversion

When literateurs meet, they pass their time in academic discussions on languages, literature and poetry. To them, art is generally a pet aversion. If they touch art, they fumble about it. The Brij Sahitya Mandal, which met at Hathras, left art out of consideration, and in doing so, it followed the course adopted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelans.

Inaugurating the session of the Mandal, President Rajendra Prasad did not miss art. He made a specific reference to art, music and dance in relation to the Brij language and the Krishna lore. Almost the whole of Indian music, he rightly pointed out, and quite a part of dancing revolve round the devotion to Krishna. Emphasising this point, the President pleaded for the revival of Rasleela. It is not known whether his viewpoint on art was appreciated by the Sammelan.

Land Of Music And Dance

The Hindi and Brij Sahitya Sammelans have taken poetry out of the compositions of great music pioneers like Soordas, Nandadas etc., and have thrown their music to the wind. They have never cared to find out—that Brij is the land which was sanctified by the birth or residence of several music pioneers in the North. They have looked upon such pioneers as poets only and have treated the latter's music compositions as poems to be recited without tunes and talas. Since Sahitya Sammelans have failed in their duty to honour pioneers like Haridas, Soordas, Nandadas etc., as music composers and musicians, some schools and sects of executants have treated them as "bhajan makers' and trifled with their compositions. The Sahitya Sammelans and particularly the Brij Sahitya Mandal ought to find out how the great composers like Thyagaraj, Dikshatar and Shyama Shastri are honoured in the South.

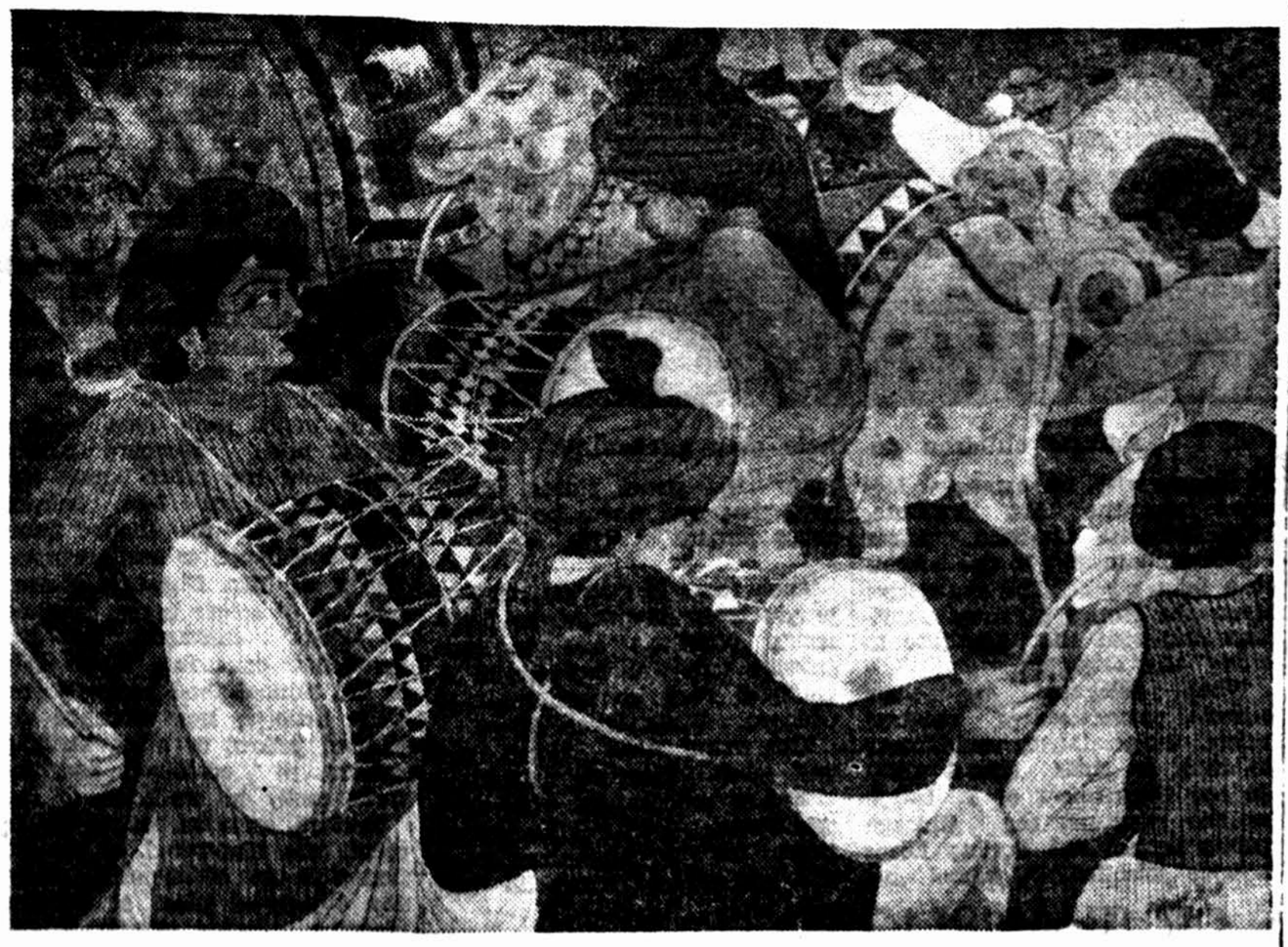
Ras Leela is a highly developed dance form; but no attempt has, hitherto, been made to study its technique and to trace its antiquity in reference to the classical dance-forms of the North. Since the President himself has advocated revival of Ras Leela, the Brij Sammelan must bring all such art forms which cannot be separated from the language and literature, within the sphere of its work. The Brij literature was given a concrete form and was, thereby, vitalised by music, Ras Leela and other arts. This is the point which the Samelan should not miss.

Promised Again

In his presidential address at the Tamil Drama Festival at Matunga, Bombay's ex-Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil, reiterated the promise given by the Municipal Corporation to the city that the latter was going to have a Municipal theatre.

Having held the Mayoral office for three successive years, he should have been able to give details of the plan but it seems that the proposal has not proceeded further. Apart from the inordinate delay caused in implementation of the proposal, it is the question of the site for the theatre over which the public mind is agitated. Wadala is a distant corner of the city and is, therefore, inaccessible to the larger sections of the public. The Municipal theatre must be in a central place, if it is intended to stimulate the revival of the stage. The Corporation ought to appoint a committee of experts which can advise it on matters like the site, design and decorations of the theatre.

JUBILATIONS



By Vasant Joshi

Exhibited at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I HAD an opportunity to visit the Adivasi Children's Centres at Borivli and Kash-Mira. Boys and girls there lead a simple life.

Everyone of them attends to his own requirements by himself. From morning duties in the early dawn to the last prayer in the evening, their programme is, indeed, exemplary. They cleanse their premises, cook their food, spin for their clothes and wash and do all other necessary things just by themselves. Shri Mahajan is their "Guruji", and under his fatherly care, all children lead a very happy life!

So much is to be done for the children in this country—especially for the children in villages and "backward" areas that one cannot comprehend when we shall be able to achieve this task. I am reminded of a visit once to a rural vicinity. Two little boys in ragged clothes, with slates and books, were plodding their way towards their school, I believe. I just enquired of them if they knew the place where I had to go. And like frightened deer they simply ran away.

How can this be explained? Neglect on our part to give proper attention to children—whom we call "hopes of tomorrow", "wealth of the nation," etc. Why should the children ever fear anything? Probably because, they have gathered certain peculiar notions about ourselves! Are we not then going to endeavour to put matters right? Children are the joy of the nation, and we shall help them to continue to remain so!

And to children I have this to say: We are not going to stick to man-made distinctions. God created us to remain happy, and we are going to remain happy always. Do you believe in the maxim that if one is happy, he is good? So when you are going to remain happy, you are bound to be good—and to develop in all directions by yourselves!

A Good Picture

What makes a good picture to hang on public school walls? When chosen by the children themselves, the selection will be a colourful reproduction of a classical painting or at least the work of an outstanding artist, writes Grace Miller in "The Christian Science Monitor."

This has been demonstrated repeatedly in Chicago, the midwestern American metropolis, where committees of public school children chosen by their classmates help to select such prints at the Art Institute of Chicago. Sometimes the children rejuvenate the old oak frames of pictures placed in the schoolrooms years ago, for use with their new pictures. All this is part of a programme sponsored by the Chicago Public School Art Society, a group of citizens that acts as a connecting link between the schools and the Art Institute, to interest public school children in art.

The children there are unusually fortunate in having access to the famous Art Institute of Chicago, which combines a museum, school, theatre and libraries of art. It was founded in 1879. Included in the art treasures there are literally hundreds of masterpieces of paintings, sculpture and prints gathered from many parts of the world. The collections also include collections of Oriental art, among which are archaic Chinese jades, Chinese scroll painting and Japanese prints.

Cultural Advantages

Started in 1894, the programme to bring the public school children into closer relationship with the cultural advantages provided by the Art Institute has grown rapidly in recent years. As part of this activity, an extension lecturer from the Art Institute, Miss Maryette Charlton, takes copies of paintings to the schools in a light truck. The youngsters learn the stories of these paintings and visit the Institute to study the originals.

When delegated by their schools, committees of children select the prints they would like to to have on their school walls. In the Department of Education at the Institute, the Chicago public School Art Society keeps a wide selection. A school art supervisor, or a classroom teacher, sometimes helps in the choosing. But more often committees of youngsters come by themselves. They measure up to the responsibility, and love it. The entire venture is non-profit, even to the print companies which sell the prints at cost.

Art And Life

In the autumn of 1951, a new plan was inaugurated which is designed to connect the Art Institute of Chicago even closer, in the children's eyes with everyday life about them. Big, colourful panels are taken to the schools. Each panel shows a reproduction of a masterpiece. Along with interesting information about the artist, it is pointed out that objects similar to those in the painting can be seen at the Art Institute and elsewhere close at hand. One such panel, for instance, reproduces along with Mexican scenes, the painting, "Waterfall," a jungle scene by Henri Rousseau, the French primitive painter. "Rousseau often talked about the trip he took from Paris to Mexico when he was a young man," the panel states, "Perhaps that was where he learned about jungles."

Then there is information that jungle trees like those in Rousseau's paintings can be seen growing today in the Lincoln or Garfield Park conservatories in Chicago. Visits there follow.

The writer went along, one day, when Maryette Charlton visited a school on Chicago's south-west side. Graduating classes for the past three years had left gifts of money to their school. Pooled, the money had been used to buy 10 prints for the school's corridors and classrooms. Miss Charlton introduced the pictures to the pupils of the last three grades in the school.

Adivasi children cooking their food.

Adivasi children do their own gardening.

Coloured Slides

Eagerly, with expectant smiles, the youngsters slid into their seats in the assembly hall. On the stage, the framed prints were lined up on easels. The room was darkened, and on the screen Miss Charlton flashed a coloured slide of Pierre Auguste Renoir's "On the Terrace." Next, a spotlight picked out the framed print the school had selected. "The original," said Miss Charlton, "is in the Art Institute. As citizens of Chicago, you own it just as you do the reproduction you have bought."

Then followed across the screen, coloured slides of Renoir's home and garden in France—pictures Miss Charlton had taken on a visit there. "Flowers," she said, "always appear somewhere in Renoir's paintings."

The pupils were quiet as proverbial mice. Renoir's masterpiece, and the other nine pictures the school had bought, came alive to them. Later there was laughter and surprised "Oh's" as Miss Charlton showed how use of colour is not confined to artists' canvases. She pictured how colourful labels help to sell canned food products and other articles; how taxicabs are painted yellow, or other striking colours, so customers can see them easily in traffic.

Texture, such as artists try to paint, was illustrated by magnified close-ups of common, everyday objects—a piece of window sreening, a piece of silk, a kitchen labour-saving believe with its intricate pattern of fine steel wires, a piece of tissue paper.

Talent And Appreciation

In a Saturday morning class at the Art Institute of Chicago, grade school youngsters learn more about texture. The group sits on camp stools before the Institute's famous masterpiece studying them and listening to lectures about artist's technique. Often the students participate in, or lead these discussions. Football, roller skating and other popular pastimes are for the moment forgotten.

The Chicago Public School Art Society's liaison work between the schools and the Institute reaches all groups of public school children. Talent and appreciation for the beautiful are found in children of varying backgrounds. Miss Charlton, however, finds it "more exciting" to bring art treasures before children who normally have no contact with them, "because," she says, "they need it most."

A Children's Picnic

On Sunday, the 13th April, when Bombay was experiencing the terrible heat of summer, the children of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari were enjoying the holiday in the cool shades of the coconut groves of Madh Island, writes brother Hari. It was, indeed, a sight for gods to see—Children clustering round in groups here and there, playing games, singing songs, cracking jokes and filling the air with their merry laughter. Even the palm trees and the waves of the sea felt their sweet presence and shared their delight.

What the children enjoyed most was the sea bath. As those tiny tots were wrestling with the waves in glee I was reminded of Bharata, the boy-hero of Bharata-varsha, playing with the young one of a lion. In utter delight, free from any fear, they were dancing in the water and playing with the waves. Looking at them, with the blue ocean in front of them and the blue heavens above them, it seemed as if they stood on the edge of Eternity, keeping themselves in tune with the Infinite.

Such was the joy I experienced on that day in the midst of those little sisters and brothers. When we returned after the picnic, happy memories still lingered in my mind for a long, long time.

A Film Show

Golmuri (Jamshedpur) Balkan-ji-Bari organised a film show in the open space adjoining their office, 21, Berach Road. The picture consisted of three reels of 8 mm. silent films—two on foreign countries and cities like London, Edinburgh, Oxford, Switzerland, France, Paris, Port Said, Alps, etc., and the third a funny story of a pet monkey "Snooky". The film was synchronised with commentaries and music on wire recorder, and it was so nicely shown that it had the appearance of a sound film. The gathering of about 150 elders and 250 children enjoyed the show very much.

The unit has a daily programme of games and a little physical training. It recently celebrated Shri Ramnavami with a programme of variety entertainments.

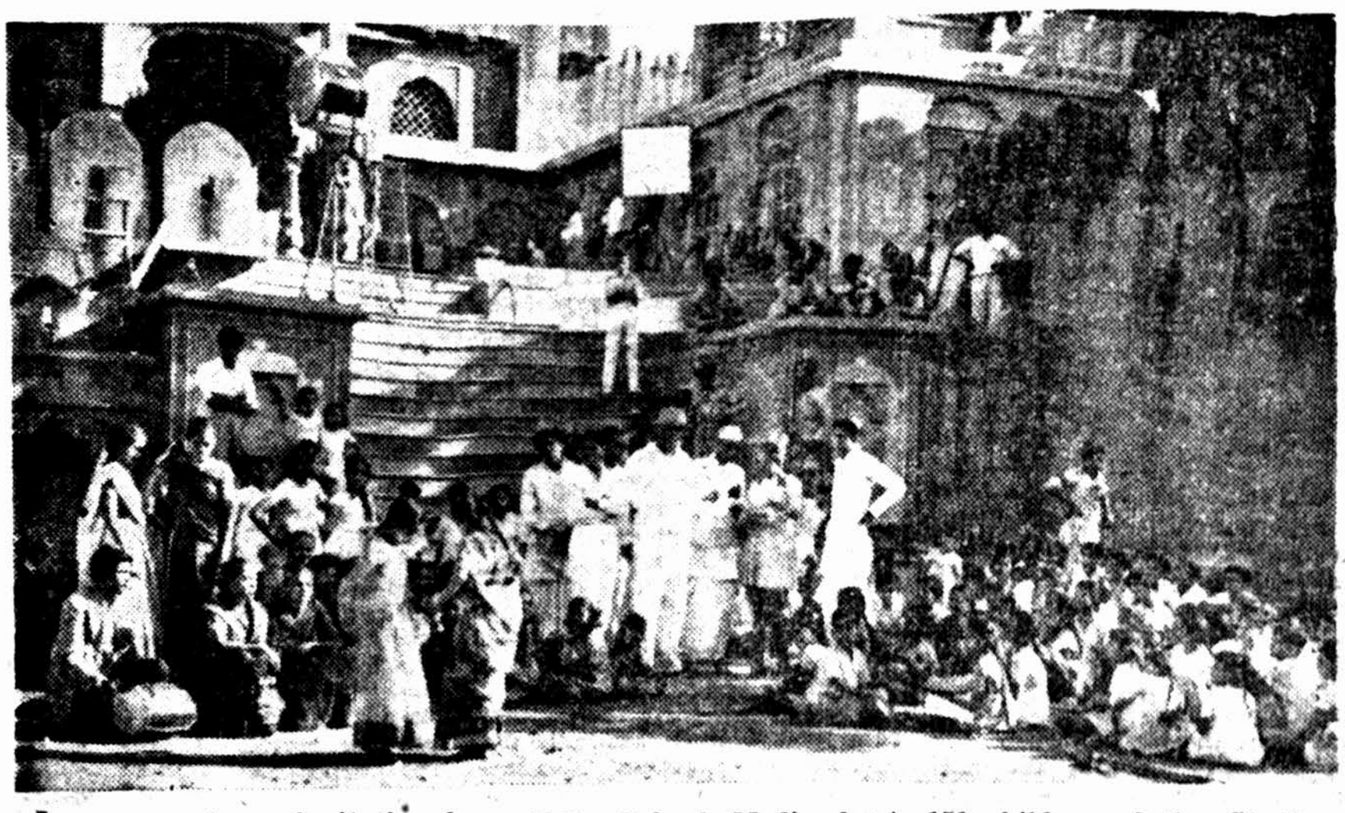
Balkan-ji-Bari

Those who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—are most welcome to do so. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. If you are already a member, why not introduce it to your other friends?

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ON SETS OF 'JHANSI-KI-RANI'



In response to an invitation from Shri Sohrab Modi, about 150 children of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari visited the Minerva Studios at Sewree Shri Gadreji received the children and took them round the gorgeous setting of their forthcoming picture "Jhansi-ki-Rani". Thereafter Shri Sohrab Modi and Mehtab Banu witnessed a few items by children and exhorted the children in their short speeches to be brave and courageous.

MORE WORK IN LESS TIME

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)

thought of all these things, and I don't set up to be an ergo – what d'you call it?" Of course she could. The trouble is that often she doesn't. She puts up with difficulties.

Now is the time to take a good look round the house and find a lot of other ways, besides these, in which the burden of house work can be lessened by intelligence and ingenuity.

●

To give men an idea how they too, can save their time and energy, the ergonomists suggest the following:

Use two brushes, instead of one, to lather your face before shaving. This will cut the time taken from thirty to seventeen seconds.

Button up your waistcoat from bottom to top, instead of from top of bottom. It takes four seconds less, and relaxes the dorsal muscles instead of straining them.

When travelling, carry two medium weight suitcases instead of one heavy one. This distributes muscular tension more evenly, and the total weight, although the same, seems less. And you use about half the amount of energy.

●

Everyone can look at the chairs they sit in. Generally the seat is too high for comfort or health. There is an easy test which everyone can apply. Do your feet rest firmly on the ground, so that they take some of the weight of the body, when sitting?

If not, just saw a little off the legs of the chair.

You can look, too, at the tables at which you work. As often as not kitchen tables and working surfaces generally are too low, especially for jobs which are done standing up. Blocks of wood under the legs make all these jobs less tiring.

●

The ergonimists don't confine their attention to the home. They have made a lot of improvements which seem infinitely small, but are enormously important, in many spheres.

Who would have thought, for instance, that railway porters would save 40 per cent. of their energy if their wheelbarrow handles were lowered by only seven degrees?

Or that any number of blackboards in classrooms, cinema screens, and even music stands, are placed exactly so that they make people feel tired because their heads are inclined just that bit too much?

You may not be very impressed with the idea of saving thirteen seconds a day by using two shaving brushes instead of one. You may ask what you would do with the thirteen seconds you save. But the Ergonomics Research Society reckons that everyone could easily save altogether half an hour a day.

It estimates that of the 1,300 actions we perform in the course of an average working day, only half are carried out with the minimum of muscular effort

If everyone saved half an hour a day, we might all leave our offices half an hour earlier and half an hour less tired. Indirectly, it is one way of overcoming the man-power shortage.

Two men were viewing the paintings at the Royal Academy show, and one of them turned from a dainty little water-colour, saying:

"I don't like small pictures.'

"No?"

"No. Give me pictures on the biggest canvases that are made."

"Size is not everything," said the other man "Are you an art critic?"

"No. I am a picture-framer."

Sea Lion Defeats Land Bear In Battle

THRILLING STORY OF ARCTIC WILDS

IN the landman's imagination desert islands are always tropical. There they lie, somewhere in the South Pacific, their shores fringed with coral reefs, the dark green palms casting spiky shadows on the fine white sands, the sea's blue sheen lying glossy in the noonday sun. In an irreligious age they attract us as the green pastures of heaven attracted our forefathers or as the tales of Moses, the pet raven, concerning Sugercandy Mountain, to which all dead animals go, attracted the animals on George Orwell's 'Animal Farm', writes Christopher Wright in "John O' London's Weekly".

There "it was Sunday seven days a week, clover was in season all the year round, and lump sugar and linseed cake grew on the hedges."

A desert island that is not tropical but Arctic, not a palmed but empty of all trees, not sanded but craggy offering no luscious fruits but only roots herbs and berries is not in the landsman's scheme of things. But it was on such an island that Sven Waxell and the crew of his ship 'St. Peter' were wrecked in the autumn of 1741, and their survival through that dreadful winter remains as much of a miracle to us as to them. Waxell's story, 'American Expedition' (Hodge, 15s.), is yet one more tribute to the adaptability of men.

Waxell was a member of the Russian expedition, nominally headed by Bering, which was sent to explore the Alaskan coast in 1732. Its primary object was to discover whether or not America and Asia were joined by land, since nobody then knew of the strait between Alaska and Russia that now carries Bering's name.

It was eight years before the 'St. Peter' set sail from the province of Kamchatka, in Northern Russia, since much of the equipment had to be dragged across the whole breadth of Siberia by sledge, and the ship itself had to be built in a Kamchatkan port. By that time Bering had lost heart; he remained a sick passenger in the ship which Waxell commanded.

MISLED BY FALSE MAP

Misled by a false map, they sailed farther south than was necessary. Eventually they stumbled on Alaska, and even had interviews with the natives. Then high seas, fog and storms, combined with their complete ignorance of these uncharted seas, caused them to drift west. Scurvy killed half the ship's company, and men had to be carried to the wheel for their watch. Finally, they were wrecked on the uninhabited Bering Island, driving in the dark on to a coastline of shelving rock.

By a miracle the waves lifted the 'St. Peter' over some rocks into the one sandy-bottomed anchorage on the island, and they were saved.

Then began that winter in which, as Waxell's official report phrased it, with a sailor's under-statement, they "endured semi-starvation and cold and led the life of very serfs." They had first to carry their sick ashore; the men who had lain long below decks died quickly in open air and the blue foxes, who appeared never to have seen men before, ate their hands and feet before their shipmates could bury them in the sand.

They left their ship at anchor and decided to winter on the island: soon the seas drove her ashore, and chances of escape the next summer seemed finally to have vanished. They lay in burrows, scooped out of the sand since the island contained no wood large enough for the construction of huts, and barely enough shrub for fuel. The living and dead were indistinguishable; so weak had the scurvy left even the fittest; men could not find energy to bury their comrades. In December Captain Bering died.

His corpse was tied fast to a plank and thrust down into the ground. None of the other dead were buried with a plank.... The half of his body was already buried in the ground while he still lived, and even if it had been possible to pull him out again, it would have been against his wishes, for he said to us:

"The deeper in the ground I lie, the warmer I am; the part of my body that lies above ground suffers from the cold."

They divided the remaining food equally between them; there was a small ration of rye-flour each, and some soaked groats that they had rescued from the 'St. Peter'. There were roots in the ground, beneath the snow. There were sea-otters, if a man was strong enough and sufficiently ingenious to catch them; they were eaten to the last scrap.

BATTLE FOR FOOD

Waxell reports that the sick were given their portions of sea-otter by their stronger companions, and he never refers to fights over food—a tribute to the men's own sense of mutual aid, for he maintained that in such a situation it would have been impossible for him to assert any authority, he could only appeal to their goodwill and common sense.

In January, 1742, they had a stroke of luck. A dead whale was washed up, eight fathoms long, and they cut up the blubber into small squares which, after extracting the oil through boiling, they swallowed whole. But they still relied mainly on the sea-otter, whose flesh is like leather "and has to be chewed, chewed and chewed again before it becomes slightly softened and can be downed bit by bit."

In March the sea-otters grew wary, and became almost impossible to catch; the men's spirits were very low, when a swarm of fur-seals descended on the island. Their flesh is revolting, because it has a very strong and very unpleasant smell, more or less like that of an old goat. The fat is yellow, the flesh hard and sinewy.

But they lived on it for the next two months, until sea-lions and sea-cows, the latter grazing placidly on sea-weed, came to relieve their diet's monotony.

HOLLYWOOD GARSON

Continued from Page 5 Col. 5

and Mrs. Fogelson were in the oilfields waiting for a well to come in. Plunkett had to be back in Hollywood the next day, so he asked to be taken to the oilfield

Right In Thick Of It

"When I got there," he related "I found that the Fogelsons' headquarters were in a trailer, crammed, bumper to bumper with oil men in leather jackets and muddy boots, Greer Garson was right in the thick of it, busy making coffee and sandwiches for the men. She was having the time of her life, despite the fact that it was now well past midnight and she had been up since 5-30 the previous morning. She was wisecracking, with everyone, rolling up the sleeves of her fur coat to wash cups and saucers in a pail of water over an oil stove."

"I felt like a foreigner. Here she was, our Greer, and she was one of them now, talking expertly about such things as 'hydro-racking the sprayberry' — whatever that is — and other technical terms. At one time, she was engaged in a discussion with one of the engineers as to the comparative efficiency of drilling with mud or with dry sand. And here I thought, they used a drill. Ah well."

Call It A Day

The Hollywood court couturier obviously embelished his story since even today, a full year later, Greer Garson would not take on a geologist to discuss the merits of oil drilling about which she still knows very little. But the point was, the suave tailor was both shocked and impressed. When the well finally came gushing in, he said, the time was 3-30 in the morning. Greer Garson decided to call it a day. "See you at breakfast," she said. Breakfast was at six. While Plunkett, a confirmed eight o'clock man, was sleepily toying with eggs, she cast appraising eyes over the fourteen sketches, one of them a white evening gown trimmed with beads and sequins, approved twelve rejected two. He then asked her if she was happy, and she replied, she loved every moment. At first, she encountered a certain reserve among the cattle ranchers, oil men and others among the colonel's friends. But she broke the ice fast. not as Greer Garson but as Mrs. Fogelson, Buddy's wife.

Subsequent to this, Garson came to Hollywood to make the picture and reopened her Bel-air home. The picture was "The Law and the Lady," a new adaptation of "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," Garson's first Hollywood venture since "That Forsythe Woman." The one between the two, "The Miniver Story" had been filmed in London. To a Hollywood curious to a bursting point, Garson appeared unchanged in appearance. If she stayed aloof from what is generally described as the Hollywood crowd, this was nothing new, and if anything she had even more poise than before. At the parties given by Hollywood highest strata, the elite of the movie colony, she was the great lady as Hollywood had known her from before her New Mexico days. But after the picture was completed and Garson's two leading men, England's Michael Wilding and Argentina's Fernando Lamas, were graciously dismissed she didn't stay on.

Land Of Enchantment

There was nothing left for her to do. Again, shutters went up on the windows of the Tudor Mansion on Stone Canyon Road, the venetian blinds were shut, all help but the caretaker let go. A secretary and a maid got her things together. One day later, she was disembarking from the Superchief as it halted by request at the little station of Rome to discharge the Fogelson party.

There the ranch station wagon picked them up. Greer Garson has returned to the land of enchantment that New Mexico is to her, not in name only, as it is to most.

Almost immediately, she paid a visit to her Scottish Shorthorns. She had mentioned them en passant at the Hollywood Saloons, but Hollywood had heard about them already. Newspapers had reported their arrival from Scotland the previous year, bought in the market town of Dunfermline on her behalf and shipped across the ocean to new pastures Garson was going to raise white Scottish shaggy cattle on a New Mexico ranch populated mostly by Herfords and this she did By the time the state fair came along, she was ready to show them off, and she took two of her prize bulls to Albuquerque and returned with a fistful of blue ribbons.

Now, with "The law and the lady" all wrapped up, she would resume planning for her cattle taking them to fairs, selling the calves to other breeders interested in improving their livestock.

(To be continued)

HOLLYWOOD GOSSIP

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

off for Europe and one of them, "Because you're mine" is already out of the way.

Certainly, Loretta Young has joined the TV-bound stars, but this doesn't mean the end of her movie career. She and Irene Dunne, co-owners of Kram Radio Station in Las Vegas, Nevada, are planning the first television station for that gambling capitol of the west. It will start operating as soon as the FCC Ban on TV licensing and construction is lifted. Meanwhile, young returns to the Universal International daughter because of her shady national studios to star in "Magic Lady," Story of a young mother who loses her husband and past. Joseph Pevney will direct the picture for producer Albert Cohen.

●

And a new horizon opens for veteran actress Ethel Barrymore, who makes her blow on the television screen as mistress of ceremonies for a series of 26 dramatic films.

Signed with Monogram Studios' TV subsidiary, Interstate Television, she will draw a substantial salary plus a large residual interest is the series, an arrangement that is drawing more and more stars into the new entertainment field.

Miss Barrymore will act in some of the films, titled the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, but continue her movie career at the same time. Tyrone Power goes on the road this year with a cross-country reading of Stephen Vincent Bent's narrative poem, "Jorn Brown's Body," accompanied by a 20-voiced choral group Judging from the dates already requested by schools and organizations around the United States Power's tour could easily gross around dol 250,000. This is the first of three platform pieces Paul Gregory expects to send on tour as follow-ups to Charles Laughton's highly successful "Bible-and-Classic" reading junkets and the drama quartet's reading of G. B Shaw's "Don Juan in Hell." In the next Gregory production to go, "Caesar Circus," James Mason will probably star as Brutus and Basil Rathbone as Cassius.

Your Fortune Day By Day

(Continued from Page 4)

Sun in your Solar fifth house, you may experience this week extremely fortunate in respect to association, occupation, love and social contacts. Excellent period for mental accomplishments. Friends and relations tend to be generous. A visit from the business angle brings financial luck towards end of week.

CAPRICORN
January 14—February 12

Prospects for advance in many spheres are heightened considerably. Stretch your mind and plunge confidently to achieve the best result in the shortest time. Your efforts, in any field, will not go in vain. Complete harmony prevails in the household affairs. Fortunate times are head.

AQUARIUS
February 13—March 14

Your success is assured in harmonious associations. The resplendent rays of Venus, Jupiter and Sun in your Solar third house promise great progress in collaborative efforts. Likely to be the cynosure of intellectual people, Your prestige stands higher than before. A close associate friend or relation acts as a willing helper in your cause.

PISCES
March 15—April 13

A rare combination of Venus, Jupiter and Sun in your Solar second house of finance indicates "Laxmi Yoga." Financial luck synchronises with vocational advance. Do not let any opportunity fly off due to your own carelessness. Especially the latter part of the week is excellent.

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Modern Medical Aid Goes To Remote Jungles

FLOATING DISPENSARIES IN BORNEO

BY RITCHIE CALDER

Men Against Disease are only a handful in Sarawak—just 9 doctors for an area as big as England and Wales. Local students are coming on and some have been sent abroad to be trained, but the shortage of personnel is appalling. Yet this little group, confronting the jungle and its primitive superstitions are beating out a trail along which the people themselves will find their own way.

IT was pitch dark and a sinister hour of night to be nosing through a mangrove swamp. Every dangling vine became a possible python. Every drifting log became a fancied crocodile. Every mangrove root, arching high out of the water, looked like a gargantuan spider or a petrified octopus.

Adding to the eerie effect were huge trees covered with glow-worms, like luminous spangles on a Christmas tree. Behind us we left a trail of light in the sultry, sulky waters—the phosphorescene churned up by our propeller. And, on all sides, there was the glint of watchful eyes.

The throb of the engine startled the wild life of the swamp. A slither and a splash. A scurry through the branches. The flapping of unseen wings. A cry. A screech.....

This was neither the time nor the place to go pleasure-cruising. But the floating dispensary had an appointment to keep. It had to be at its moorings at the next village in time to catch the fishermen before they left at dawn for their fish-traps in the delta.

Equatorial Jungles

No better example could be found of the practical difficulties resourcefulness of Men Against Disease in the equatorial jungles than these floating dispensaries.

In Sarawak and, indeed, in the whole of Borneo, the third largest island in the world, a major problem for the health authorities is communications. Before medical science can help people, it must reach them—a prodigious task in this island of swamp and jungle and remote, often unexplored uplands.

...There are few roads or even paths or trails. In the whole of the British Crown Colony of Sawarak — 47,000 square miles—there are only 460 miles of roads and for 400 of these "road" is a courtesy title.

So the only practical way is by water. And water means treacherous coastal currents, swamp channels and jungle rapids. This hazardous mode of travel has made the Dyaks and other groups—the Kenyans, the Kelabits, the Kayans the Muruts, the Melanaus and the coastal Malays into redoutable watermen. The name "Sea Dyaks" (distinguished from the "Land Dyaks", another group) is applied to people who live remote from the sea and is a reminder that the first contact which the outside world had with the Borneans was as head-hunting pirates, whose skill of manoeuvring their frail land boats far out at sea and their addiction to chopping off heads made them the terror of the Eastern trade routes.

River Dispensaries

These sixteen river dispensaries are now in operation. They patrol fixed stretches of the rivers at regular intervals —days, weeks, or months—so that their "consulting hours and moorings become familiar.

With a crew of three—a hospital assistant, an attendant and a boatman, all Borneans —they chug their way through the swamps and up the rivers, through the jungle. They have to be at their points on the appointed days because people come long distances, often carrying the sick The sound of the outboard motor is a modern tom-tom summoning the people from afar.

Treatments are simple, cough-mixtures, codliver oil, stomach medicines, salves and ointments and arsenical injections (for yaws.)

The hospital assistant does the diagnosis and administers the drugs, but if he finds a condition which requires doctor's attention of hospital treatment the dispensary becomes a river ambulance to get the patient to the nearest hospital

The life of these "Men Against Disease" is a trying and dangerous one. The boats are cramped, and drugs and equipment have priority over comfort. The heat, and humidity, the equatorial sun and the steam-bath of the jungle, is my idea of hell.

And I suppose one gets used to the sickly stenches of the tropical fishing villages, redolent of drying and rotting fish and the reeking slime of the river banks.

Hot Bed Of Disease

The dispenser does most of his treatment on the river's edge but often he is summoned to the huts of the bedridden, huts perched on stilts above the saamp.

He is, in addition, a medical intelligence officer, in an area where medical statistics are practically non-existent. Through him the authorities are beginning to learn for the first time the extent of tuberculosis, of yaws, venereal disease, and of the digestive troubles which must cause a heavy infantile mortality—how heavy can only be a guess in communities where death-certificates are unknown and immediate cremation the habit.

The dispensaries have been an unquestioned success. The 36,000 people treated the first year had risen to 165,000 the second. The river-boat method will be used in the B.C.G. (inoculation against tuberculosis) Campaign which, with the help of WHO and UNICEF, the Colonial Medical Service is about to start. It is being adopted in Indonesian Borneo, to the South, in the anti-yaws campaign sponsored also by WHO/UNICEF.

Another pioneer enterprise, run by the Government with U.N. help is the Mother and Child Health programme. The supplies come from UNICEF and the experts from WHO.

Plymouth-born Olive Warren had had many tough assignments in her time—with UNRRA in Italy and with IRO in the refugee camps — but probably none as difficult, as wrestling with religious resistances and superstition and the primitive child-bearing practices in equatorial Borneo.

Training Nurses

She and a Swiss nurse, expert in children's diseases, Miss Hulda Wenger started out to train Bornean girls as ward nurses for the hospitals. UNICEF helped by providing modern equipment for the maternity and children's wards and dried milk.

But Miss Warren's assignment also included a domiciliary service—arranging for trained midwives to go into the mothers' own homes.

This was difficult, particularly among the coastal Malays who are Mohammedans and are supposed to be nursed only by their own "wise women" who are paid their traditional fee—a chicken, two sarongs and some needles. The practices are crude and unhygienic.

Slowly this is changing. Malay women are coming in increasing numbers to the ante-natal clinics and often will agree to go into hospital to have their baby or to accept the modern-trained "bedans" or midwives. Usually at the last moment they jib, through the nagging of their elders.

The Chinese women have no such misgivings and Dyak women are often prepared to make long journeys by jungle trail and canoe to hospital. Usually this is when they themselves realize that things are going wrong and whatever is wrong is worsened by the hazards of the journey.

The only effective answer will be the native-born midwives. When the Dyak girls whom I saw in training are qualified as midwives go back to the longhouses and kampongs, they will have the confidence of their own womenfolk. These girls from the jungle are a fine type and quick to learn.

With one of the new "bedans" and Miss Warren, I went on a bag, a comprehensive rucksack of equipment designed and supplied by UNICEF. She pedalled her tortuous way to the stilt-house. Miss Warren and I followed in a jeep which we had to abandon at some distance and pick our way on foot.

Child Welfare

The house was spotless—a tribute to the ante-natal instruction the mother had received. The baby was born on the bamboo floor, covered with washed gunny bags and Chinese paper. Faces peered through the wicker walls.

When the baby had lustily introduced himself, he was put to bed on seven vividly coloured folded sarongs on the floor. These are ritualistic. Each day one sarong is removed until on the eighth the infant is lying on the cane mat beside the mother.

Its daytime cradle is a sarong folded in a triangle, knotted at the apex and swinging from the rafter by a rope. Cradled in this, midwifery call. The bedan set off on her bicycle with her black **the baby is safe from marauding pests.**

These bedans are hardy and courageous young girls, who with flashlamps and hurricane lamps, bring babies into the world to the sound of bullfrogs in the swamp, the clucking of lizards and screech of night-prowlers. All that WHO or UNICEF or government can do is to start them off. The rest is with them—the breaking down of superstition, the emancipation of mothers from primitive methods which amount to a death-cult and the persuasion and training of other Bornean girls.

Example is the great teacher. When the "good spirits" of modern science can overcome the dread of "bad spirits" which dominate the Borneans, medicine will prevail.

It has done so in the case of leprosy, here in Sarawak. The leper in Borneo as everywhere is the tragic outcast. At the first sign of the sinister red patch, the longhouses and villages expel the victim. Only a few years ago, he would go never to return. Today lepers are going back cured to their families.

Between Kuching, the capital of Sarawak and the jungle, there is a big sign "Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Leper Settlement." That is about all you can see from the road. There is no fencing but among the trees, alongside a pleasant river is a series of "villages" which with an administrative building, a hospital block (not very big, because few of them are bed-cases) and two wooden dormitory huts comprise the settlement.

Wonder Drugs

From its beginnings in 1929 when leprosy was still a permanent disease, this enlightened community set out to make the lepers feel "normal." They follow their own trades, have their own clubs and lead their own lives. They can marry and have children, but the baby will be removed from the mother at birth, before she can infect it.

Here what even we in the West call "miracle drugs" have worked miracles. By using basic sulphone injections once a week, leprosy can now be cleared up. It cannot repair crippled limbs but it checks the disease, heals the scars and removes infection.

Since Sarawak was freed from the Japanese who abandoned the lepers to their fate, the Medical Department of Sarawak, under its Director, Dr. J. M. Liston, has transformed their lives.

First, the new sulpha drugs gave them a full and active life within the settlement. Now with the improvements in the drugs over 30 cases out of 450 have already been discharged and most of the others could be. But there are difficulties.

As a precaution, they must be medically supervised for three years and continue their treatment. Many of them live months away from any hospital or doctor, but sulphone is now being provided as tablets which they can swallow once a week and the travelling dispensaries will penetrate as deep as possible into the hinterland to keep tryst with them for their periodic examinations. Another difficulty is convincing their own people that a leper can safely be received back. The "miracle" should do that.

NO OTHER TRANSPORT GOES HERE

Over mountain trails UNICEF milk for children goes by human carriers.

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